

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to correspond with this office for any catalogue or general information desired regarding educational institutions.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE INCOME-TAX DECISION.

NEITHER the advocates nor the opponents of the income tax are gratified by the "decision" rendered in the test cases by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is generally agreed that the clauses declared null and void have taken the life out of the law, yet the principle of the law is upheld by the tie vote. We give here the conclusions of the court as stated by Chief Justice Fuller:

"(1.) That by the Constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes: direct taxes, and duties, imposts and excises.

"(2.) That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several States according to numbers, and the impositions of duties, imposts, and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

"(3.) That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

"(4.) That the States surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general Government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes, in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

"(5.) That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution and

are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument, and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

"(6.) That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general Government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, the fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

"(7.) That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

"(8.) That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

"(9.) That so much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

"(10.) That the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county, and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution."

These conclusions were found by a majority of the court. The questions upon which the eight justices who passed on the case (the ninth, Judge Jackson, was ill and took no part in the proceedings), were equally divided, are these:

"(1) Whether the void provisions as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidates the whole act? (2) Whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes? (3) Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested?"

Only one of the judges, the junior Justice White, of Louisiana, was in favor of the law as a whole, and presented an elaborate dissenting opinion. With regard to the political complexion of the court, the decision does not coincide with partizan or sectional lines. Two Democrats, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Field, voted against the law, while three Republicans—Justices Brown, Shiras, and Harlan—and one Democrat, Justice White, were in favor of all the sections except those taxing rents and State or municipal bonds.

It is highly probable that other test cases will be brought as soon as Justice Jackson recovers or another judge is appointed to succeed him. The verdict of the Press on the result is as mixed and inharmonious as the decision itself.

The Principle Remains Unshaken.—"The effect of the decision is to exempt the large incomes from investments, and to tax incomes from industry. The capitalist whose money is or may be invested in real estate or in State, county, or municipal bonds escapes. The man whose income is derived from trade, transportation, manufacturing, or a salary is taxed. Thus a law which was intended to correct in some measure the injustice of taxation levied wholly upon consumption, creates by virtue of the decision of the court a greater injustice by exempting that form of accumulation which is most secure, and to the value of which the owner has contributed the least, while taxing productive industry.

"There is, however, cause for gratification in the fact that the principle of the law is not shaken. The statute stands except as to the points mentioned. The justice of taxing superfluity, and of apportioning the cost of Government with some regard to ability to pay and benefits received, is not denied. . . .

"The elimination of a tax upon incomes derived from State, county, and municipal bonds seems obviously to be based upon considerations of sound public policy, stated with great clearness and brevity in the decision. The reason for the exemption of incomes derived from rent is not so clear. A tax on land would be a direct tax, and therefore forbidden. The Chief Justice is

unable to see 'any distinction between a tax on the land and the income derived from the land.' 'What,' he asks, 'is the land but the profit of it?' To the lay mind it appears that there is ownership and enjoyment of land, apart from profit. There is also the future value—the growing and 'unearned increment.' There are vast areas of land taxed under State laws from which there is no profit—farms, for example, and vacant lots. But the court's decree defines constitutional limitations, and this point, though perhaps not finally settled, is for the present against the law.

"The section of the Constitution declaring that direct taxes shall not be laid 'unless in proportion to the census or enumeration' was one of the compromises adopted to quiet the jealousies and fears of the original States. It was one of the guarantees retained by the States in surrendering their power to levy imposts. But it is as foreign in its purpose and application to the conditions of our time as is the anachronistic and cumbersome machinery of the Electoral College, of which custom has made practically a dead letter. If the Constitution were to be revised to-day the convention would no more think of enacting that incomes from whatever source shall not, if necessary, be taxed wherever earned and enjoyed, than of providing that internal-revenue taxes on spirits and tobacco shall be apportioned according to population, instead of collected wherever these articles are manufactured."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Marks the Beginning of Our Decadence.—"Twice in great national crises the Supreme Court of the United States has failed to meet the expectations of the people, or to justify its existence as the ultimate tribunal of right and law.

"In both instances the potent consideration has been neither right nor law, but the supposed demands of political expediency.

"The electoral dispute of 1876 was not technically before the Supreme Court, but before a commission of fifteen members, ten of whom were partisans actively engaged in politics and equally divided upon the issues presented. The Supreme Court furnished the five other members of the commission. Their five votes were decisive, and on all questions these five votes were divided, three to two, according to the politics of the respective justices. . . .

"Yesterday the failure of the Supreme Court to decide the maintenance of constitutionality submitted to it was brought about by political considerations. It was not Democracy against Republicanism as before, but Populism and Clevelandism against Democracy, and the vote was four to four.

"The Associate Justice appointed by Mr. Cleveland a few months ago, a Democrat, from the beginning stood by Mr. Cleveland for the Populist tax which Mr. Cleveland recommended to Congress. He not only withheld the vote which would have overthrown in its entirety this abominable, un-Democratic tax, but also delivered from the Bench something very much like a stump eulogy of the Administration measures.

"Thank God, the voice of a Democrat was heard also! The Democrat was there in the person of Stephen J. Field; and the Democracy he represents, and has represented for thirty-two years on this same Bench, is not the Democracy of Cleveland or

Gresham, but the Democracy of the Constitution and of the Founders. . . .

"If the provisions of the Constitution [said Justice Field] can be set aside by an act of Congress, where is the course of usurpation to end? The present assault upon capital is but the beginning. It will be but the stepping-stone to others, larger and more sweeping, till our political contests will become a war of the poor against the rich; a war constantly growing in intensity and bitterness.

"If the court sanctions the power of discrimination in taxation, and nullifies the uniformity mandate of the Constitution, as said one who has made all his life a study of our institutions, 'it will mark the hour when the sure decadence of our present Government will commence.'

"Negatively, the court sanctions that power of discrimination in taxation. The speech of Edward Douglass White marks this the hour of the beginning of decadence."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Protecting Wealth and Privilege.—"The moral effect of the decision, we fear, will be as disturbing as the fiscal effect will be demoralizing. It is a time of great popular discontent and searching inquiry into the sources of the immense individual accumulations of wealth which attract so much attention. It has come to be thought by the millions that this great wealth is not bearing its fair share of the burden of Government. Federal taxation now falls upon consumption, and amounts substantially to a per capita taxation levied without regard to ability to pay. It was in view of this fact that the rising and spreading forces of radicalism and democracy brought about the enactment of the Federal income-tax, imposing a small part of the public burden exclusively on surplus wealth.

"Whether justly or unjustly imposed, such was the reason of the tax. But wealth and privilege fiercely attacked it, and the court of last resort practically extends to this wealth its protecting arm. That the decision will be received among the masses of the people with murmurs of disapproval is without question. It will not abate the radicalism of the popular movement of the time, but intensify it. It will strengthen the impression already so strong in some quarters that the judiciary tends to ally itself with power and privilege against the people. There is not an agitator in the country who will not rejoice over the outcome. He will welcome the decision as being to his cause what the Dred Scott decision was to the anti-slavery cause."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Favorable only to Landlords and Bondholders.—"Altogether, the decision is a disappointment to the country. The income-tax was advocated chiefly because it was designed to reach the capitalistic drones who live on their rents and the interest on their bonds without doing anything to develop, or to produce, and who do not bear their part of the public expenses, while they get the full benefit and protection of the Government's service and care. Some of these multi-millionaires live in Europe or spend most of their time and money there, and these have no use for this country beyond their desire to get big rents and a good interest on their untaxed bonds. These idle non-producers are exempted under the present construction of the law, while their fellow countrymen who put their capital into productive industries or commerce must bear the burden.

"This may be law, but it is not justice. As the tax now stands, it will be obnoxious to all industrious, enterprising, and public-spirited citizens. Very few will favor it outside of the two classes of rich men, the landlords and the bondholders, who are not subject to its provisions."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

The Most Wealthy Go Scot-Free.—"The decision of the Supreme Court is notable in that it exempts in large measure the very class of wealthy citizens that was intended to be subjected to it. The owners of rented real estate, the holders of State, county, and municipal bonds, are to be exempt from the burden of the tax. This is generally the richest class of citizens—the class, the landed estates and the bonds of which comprise the greater part of their fortunes and incomes. Landlords and bondholders of the class mentioned will pay nothing, while the owners of industrial, mercantile, and similar corporation bonds, and the lawyer, doctor, clergyman, teacher, the small manufacturers and merchants, the salaried employees, all those of moderate incomes



AN UP-TO-DATE ANARCHIST.

"Kill everybody that supports the infamous income-tax; it will make the rich poorer and the poor richer!"—*The World*, New York.

above \$4,000, will bear the heaviest part of the burden of the tax. These were they that the Socialists intended to punish least severely for their superior intelligence and thrift, and those they expected to punish heaviest of all go scot-free.

"Another feature of the law, as it has been revised by the Supreme Court, is that by exempting certain classes of securities it makes all other classes less desirable, the discrimination being most marked and material. The owners of some kinds of bonds must pay a penalty for investing in them, and of other kinds pay nothing.

"It did not need the condemnatory decision of the Supreme Court to make clear the injustice of the income-tax law. The fact that all parts of the law upon which a majority of the court agreed are declared unconstitutional, and that four of the eight Justices decided the remainder to be illegal, the tribunal being thus equally divided on that point, renders it essential that the entire act shall be reargued before and passed upon by a full Bench. As the law now stands it will properly be regarded as unjust, because unsustained in greater part, and, as to some of its leading features, wholly repudiated by the highest judicial authority. But, discredited as it now stands, what is left of it is still law, an infamous survival of the demagoguery, the Socialism, the sectionalism of the last Congress, the most unstatesmanlike and un-American Congress that ever sat in the National Capitol."—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Brief Comment.

"As the income-tax law now stands it should be entitled an act for the discouragement of thrift in the producing classes. The incoming Congress should repeal it at the earliest possible moment. . . . Inquisitorial and monarchical in character, its offensive qualities have been increased by the exemption from taxation of income derived from real estate and from municipal and State bonds, because the bulk of its burden now falls upon the producing classes of the nation."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

"This is anything but a creditable result. It was something very like a public duty to reach a conclusion. If four believe a law entirely unconstitutional, while four others believe that some parts of it are unconstitutional, it would seem that any body of eight men might conclude that the act as a whole ought to be set aside as an improper exercise of legislative power. To leave parts of it in force, breeding lawsuits by the hundred thousand, only because the eight men would not decide either way, was not a performance worthy of trained intellects. It is admitted, moreover, that several of the four Justices who voted to sustain the act nevertheless believed it unconstitutional, but set aside their own convictions for no better reason than that the court many years ago held that a different act, enacted under entirely different conditions, was constitutional. Starting thus, the court reached a finding which is as near an abdication of its power to interpret the Constitution, and a confession of its unfitness for that duty, as anything well can be."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"Of course, it is always to be regretted when upon a great constitutional question, which is also a great practical question, affecting alike the revenues of the Government and the rights, interests, and comfort of individual citizens, the highest court in the land is unable to set controversy at rest because of the inability of its members to agree. Each member of the court has a right, however, to his own opinion, and cannot be expected to yield his own conscientious convictions because all of his brethren do not agree with them. When fundamental principles of constitutional construction are at stake there is no room for a compromise, a dicker, or a deal."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

"Could the sentiment of the American people be ascertained by a general vote it is almost certain that ninety per cent. would be against the income-tax law. The public would welcome any method of raising revenue rather than by such an income-tax, which conserves the interests of the bondholders and the capitalists and levies upon those who use their capital to give employment to labor and upon those whose industry has resulted in an income sufficient to come under the inquisitorial eye."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Columbus.

"The court says that because a tax on lands is a direct tax, a tax on income derived from land rental is a direct tax. This is manifestly absurd, because the question of direction and indirect-

tion is one of mode merely and not of subject-matter. If all land were exempt from taxation, there might be good reason for holding land rentals exempt. But to say that, because a direct land tax is required to be levied in a certain way, the imposition of a tax which the court concedes to be indirect is prevented, is a glaring *non sequitur*."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"Alien bondholders, millionaire coupon-clippers, and wealthy landowners, resident and foreign, must not be taxed, but the every-day business man and citizen must bear the burden of the tax. The small farmer and landowner must stand the racket, but the Pat Scullys and the Lords Dunraven, with their millions of acres of rented holdings, go scot free. . . . It may take another war to straighten out the constitutional kinks with which the money power, through a subservient executive and judiciary, are seeking to 'strengthen' their position. One thing is certain: The present horde of lawmakers and law interpreters must be swept from power before it will be an acknowledged fact that the poor man in this country has any rights which the rich man is bound to respect."—*The Sentinel (Popul.)*, Washington.

"By exempting rents and bonds and thus throwing the burden of the income tax upon the producing classes of the nation the Supreme Court has merely accentuated the unjust, inequitable, and discriminating features that are inherent in such a law. By carrying these features to their logical extreme the law has been made universally odious. It should be promptly repealed by the incoming Congress."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

"It is an insult to the memory of the whole line of great judicial authorities, from Coke to Fuller, that when brought face to face with an opportunity to give a clear-cut decision on one of the few momentous questions of the day the court of highest and last resort in this great nation should balk and dicker and equivocate and utterly fall down. Harlan, Brown, Shiras, White—these are the rushlights to whom the country owes the judicial penumbra into which the convictions of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, and Brewer have been thrown. Is it a day of degeneration in the Supreme Court, as elsewhere?"—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"The income-tax bill was passed by the Populistic wing of the Democratic Party, and was aimed at the bondholders and landlords more than any other class; but under the decision of the court these two hated classes escape scot-free. The alien landlords and the big insurance and other corporations who own the tall buildings in the large cities are exempt, while the hard-working business men and employees are saddled with the burden. This was bad enough when it left the hands of Congress; but as mangled by the Supreme Court it is a monstrous creation of unfairness and iniquity."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

"After the Supreme Court had decided two features of the income-tax to be unconstitutional, it logically ought to have declared the rest of the act unconstitutional as a natural sequence. For after striking out rents and bonds as exempt from taxation,



MILLIONAIRE: "All my income is from rents; but I pay my manager \$5,000 a year. Go over and see him."—*The Press*, Philadelphia.

the remainder constitutes 'unequal taxation' and is therefore unlawful."—*The Hawk-Eye (Rep.)*, Burlington.

"We begin to realize that there was some truth in the remark made by a friend recently, that 'there never was a law framed that a coach and four could not be driven through.' One would naturally think that if there were any class that the income-tax would reach, that class would be the landlords and the bondholders. Now it appears the law is illegal, so far as they are concerned. The utter futility of making laws that will at all bear upon the rich is well illustrated in this case."—*The Twentieth Century (Social.)*, New York.

"Those portions of the act which remain in force are the ones under which the collection of the tax will be most difficult, as well as the ones which are most offensive in an inquisitorial sense. The law is likely, therefore, to become more unpopular on account of this decision than it was before; and the chances of its repeal by the next Congress will be correspondingly increased, particularly in view of the fact that the revenue from other sources promises soon to be sufficient for all the necessities of the Government."—*Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*, St. Louis.

"The income-tax decision of the Federal Supreme Court will not be received with any great satisfaction by the masses, however much it may delight the capitalists, who have hitherto paid but a small portion of the burdens of taxation and who were squirming vigorously at the prospect of being forced by the income-tax law to pay a larger share of the expense of maintaining the Government which protects them in the enjoyment of their wealth and enables them to accumulate princely fortunes."—*The Register (Dem.)*, Columbia.

"The legal subtleties with which parts of the decision are vitalized will be but slightly appreciated by the great mass of the people whose industry brings them under the law, while it exempts those more fortunate than themselves, whose surplus remains intact."—*The Times-Herald (Dem.)*, Chicago.

"The decision exempts from Federal taxation the incomes on investments subjected to the least jeopardy and requiring the least business sagacity to manage. If the decision is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, it furnishes additional evidence of the weakness and partiality of our fundamental law. A Constitution that exempts bondholders and landlords from taxation and imposes the burdens of government on others is defective in the extreme, and will give rise to the sentiment that we ought to have a new Government and a new Constitution."—*Journal of the Knights of Labor*, Philadelphia.

UP GO THE PRICES OF BEEF.

THERE has been a rapid advance in the retail price of beef and mutton in the last two weeks. The prices are higher now than they have been for a quarter of a century, and the outlook is for a still further advance. There is difference of opinion as to the causes of this sharp increase. Retail dealers generally attribute it to the manipulations of the "Big Four" of Chicago (Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Hammond & Co., and N. Morris & Co., the firms controlling the packing industry), and the same view is taken by the Press. On the other hand, representatives of wholesale firms assert that there is no effort to keep prices high by artificial means and no combination of any kind in the market; but that the scarcity of fat corn-fed cattle, due to the shortage of the corn crop and other natural causes, necessitates the raising of the prices of meats from 20 to 30 per cent. Mr. Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, is not inclined to accept this explanation as adequate, and has ordered an investigation of the matter. Meanwhile the Press, believing that a combine of packers is responsible for the situation, is demanding a vigorous application of the National Anti-Trust Law in the premises.

We make room for some of the Press comments:

Nine Tenths Sheer Robbery.—"The people of this country are to-day compelled to pay as much for the beef they eat as they did when the dollar was worth only seventy-five cents.

"There is absolutely nothing in the law of supply and demand

to excuse such a situation. Owing to drought, Winter freezing, and a short corn crop, there are about 6½ per cent. fewer beef cattle in the country than there were a year ago. But the price of beef is nearly or quite doubled.

"Nine tenths of the increase is sheer robbery. It is a tribute levied by the Chicago Beef Trust in virtue of that trust's monopoly.

"That trust answers in every particular to the description of an illegal and criminal conspiracy given in the Anti-Trust Law, chapter 647 of the United States Statutes at Large for 1889-91. . . .

"A very little of earnest and determined activity on the part of the Attorney-General and his subordinates would utterly break up this conspiracy to compel hungry men, women, and children to pay an exorbitant tribute to the beef monopolists. It is solely because of indifference or worse in the Attorney-General's office that the people of the country are compelled either to submit to robbery or to go hungry."—*The World*, New York.

Too Strong for the Government.—"The glib talk of holding the Beef Trust accountable to the laws against monopoly proceeds only from sources which lack accurate information in regard to the vast extent and practically unlimited resources of this monopoly. Having its headquarters and transacting the larger share of its business in the West, the combination of cattle-dealers, meat-packers, and shippers which dictates the price of beef to American consumers has never attracted an undue share of public attention in the Eastern section of the country. Yet no farmer in the East can sell a steer, a sheep, or a hog in any market not controlled by the Beef Trust, nor can any housekeeper buy a steak, roast, or chop except at prices fixed by the monopoly. The sources and channels of supply, the means of transportation by land and sea, and even the multifarious agencies of retail distribution, are largely controlled by the combination against which it is airily proposed that a discredited and impotent Federal statute shall be invoked."—*The News*, Newark.

"There is perhaps a 7-per-cent. shortage in the stock of cattle in the United States. On this basis speculators seek to establish a 30-per-cent. advance in the price of beef. If by this overgreed and rapacity a shortage of consumption shall be brought about in excess of the falling off in supply, the members of the grasping dressed-beef combination may compass their own defeat. Such a result would be the occasion of general rejoicing. The inquiry set on foot by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to the extraordinary increase in the price of beef is a most salutary proceeding."—*The Record*, Philadelphia.

"The increase in the price of beef, like an increase in the price of bread, is felt, and felt seriously, at once in every household in the land. It falls most heavily upon the poor, as an outlay of a few cents more for every pound of beef is a tax the laboring man can ill afford to stand. . . . There is reason to believe that both the packer and the retailer are taking advantage of the situation at the expense of the consumer. The cattle-feeder has raised his price to the packer. The packer has seized the opportunity, and doubles the price to the retailer. The retailer sees a chance to double his profit and goes for the pocket of the consumer, who is always the one to suffer in such emergencies as this."—*The News*, Baltimore.

"If these great advances in so necessary an article of food as meat would arouse the public to finding practicable means of preventing abuses, they would be blessings in disguise. The time will certainly come when instead of attempting to prohibit combinations in restraint of trade, the combinations will be adequately controlled by some Government agency. The combinations have baffled legislative enactment. They are made and they will be made, law or no law. What is now needed is to see that they do not impose upon consumers by too high prices. It is practicable for Government commissions to say when they charge an exorbitant price for their goods, as in the case of the meat trust, and to fix a price which for the time being shall not be exceeded."—*The Express*, Buffalo.

SUB-EDITOR—"A correspondent sends us a full account of a cock-fight, with photographs of the steel spurs used, the cock-pit, spectators, birds in battle, etc., with every round described." Great Editor—"Glorious! Get it all in." Sub-Editor (doubtfully)—"But this is a family paper." Great Editor—"Y-e-s—I-know. Head it 'A Brutal Sport—Where Were the Police?'"—*The Weekly*, New York.

WHY NOT A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT FOR 1896?

ALTHOUGH the Presidential campaign of 1896 can hardly be said to have opened, the above query, launched by *The Washington Post* (Ind.), has furnished the Press at large a fruitful and interesting topic of political discussion and speculation. In a very vigorous editorial, which has attracted wide attention, *The Post* made a plea for Southern public men as available material for the Presidency, and promptly secured the indorsement of Senator Hill. The arguments of *The Post* in favor of forgetting and forgiving the memories of the war have been received very favorably in the Republican and Independent journals. We reproduce *The Post's* appeal, together with some of the comments it has called forth:

The War Is Over.—"Why should not the Democrats nominate a Southern man next year? Why wouldn't that be the right thing to do—the courageous, the consistent, the equitable thing? Why, indeed!

"Thirty years have passed since the close of the war between the States. In that time nearly all the men who brought on that melancholy conflict or took active part in it have disappeared. Of the few who still survive and who occupy public or conspicuous position, it may be truly said that they are as good citizens—as loyal, as patriotic, as truly devoted to the reestablished Union—as any of their fellow countrymen on this side of the Potomac. They have served in the Cabinet and in Congress, they have held high place in moments of great emergency, and at no time or under any circumstances have they proved delinquent in anything that goes to make a faithful, intelligent, and zealous representative of the Union and its institutions. They have always been among the first and the most enthusiastic champions of the national honor and integrity. They have yielded precedence to none in jealous advocacy of the country and the flag. As for the Southern people in general—the present generation—they know of the war only by hearsay and tradition. To them the war is a mere abstraction—hardly a personal memory. They do not recognize it or its influences in their philosophy. It has sent them no message, bequeathed them no legacy. Saving the pride they take in the valor and devotion of their fathers—a sentiment which honors them—they think and remember nothing of the war, its triumphs, its disasters, and its animosities. Their plans are for the present, their hopes are in the future. This is their country, consecrated for them by two memorable tragedies. They have no thought or dream which does not include the glory, the greatness, and the perpetuity of the Union.

"How much longer is the South—the most distinctively American section of the country—to be the poor relation in the family of the States? Upon what hypothesis does the Democratic Party propose to exclude from recognition and from leadership three fourths of its strength, its substance, and its brains? Without the South the national Democracy would be an inconsiderable factor in national affairs. Its possibilities would be limited to small municipal victories and petty village spoils. It would figure in the nation very much as the State organization now figures in Michigan. The world would forget it, or remember it only for purposes of amusement. Its potency, its consequence, its weight come from the South. Take away the South, and the Democratic Party, so far as concerns national affairs, would be a poor and ineffectual thing. It would be reduced to a mere insignificant coterie in the great world of politics. Why, then, does the party hold to the South's reluctant lips the bitter cup of self-effacement, and why is it that a proud, intelligent, and homogeneous people bring themselves to drink? Where is the justice, the propriety, the wisdom of the arrangement? . . .

"Southern men were just as much citizens of the United States in 1866 as they are to-day. They had the same rights then that they had ten years before, or have to-day, or can ever have until the end of things in this Republic. As an expedient, however, while the passions of the war still retained a fraction of their pristine heat; while it was possible to urge and easy to concede that the men who had defended and preserved the Union should be the men to control its destinies through the period of trouble, transition, and readjustment—during such an interval it was, perhaps, expedient that a Southern man should not aspire to rule the nation he had so recently endeavored to dismember. We

recognize the force of that assumption. But what has all this to do with 1896—thirty years after the failure of the rebellion, thirty years after the dispersion of the Confederate armies, when nine tenths of the men who bore arms against the Union are sleeping in their graves, and when for more than a quarter of a century peaceful harvests have been laughing over the scars and seams of fratricidal war?

"It seems to us that the Democratic Party is illogical, or cowardly, or much too sluggish of perception. It seems to us that the Southern Democrats have too long deferred their proper claims and sunk their proper self-respect. The arrangement is preposterous. It is an arrangement under which the national Democracy cannot much longer be held together. The South has sat below the salt for thirty years; and in all that time the South has supplied the banquet, not only with the salt itself, but with every one of the viands it was used to savor. For how many more years will the South endure this degradation and the North continue to profit by it?

"Why not a Southern Democrat for 1896?"—*The Post* (Ind.), *Washington*.

Untimely and Absurd.—"We must confess that we are not impressed with the force of these several opinions in their practical aspect. We do not, indeed, regard the subject as worthy of serious discussion. 'This is no time,' it is true, 'for the toleration of sectional prejudices, jealousies, and animosities,' but they are tolerated and thriving all the same, and with sectional interests added are the strongest force in national politics. Fine words cannot change frozen facts. It is not a question of courage or consistency or equity between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic Party; it is a question of policy for the whole party in its contest with the Republican Party for the election of a President of the whole country. It is simply a question of whether a 'Northern' or 'Southern' Democratic candidate for President would be the stronger candidate in the country as a whole, and to ask the question is to answer it without the need of any explanation.

"It was not necessary for *The Post* to ask it even for the purpose of clearing the ground for the serious discussion of the matter of the Democratic nomination. Instead of the suggestion of a Southern candidate being particularly 'timely' just now, it is particularly untimely, and is practically absurd. The main issue in the next Presidential campaign will be either the financial issue or the tariff issue—or perhaps both—and it would be impossible to name any Southern Democrat who would be expected to carry one Northern State on both those questions, or either of them. Such a nomination would insure the election of any Northern Republican candidate. It could serve no other purpose, so far as we can see, except of course to add experience to theory for the education of the Democracy on this particular point."—*The News and Courier* (Dem.), *Charleston*.

Time It Were Realized We Are a Reunited People.—"The secession war being now thirty years over, we see no reason why the South should not have the President again, provided she presents a candidate conspicuously fitted for the office. The question, as far as the South as a whole is concerned, is not whether she was rebellious once, but whether she is loyal now. There ought to be no reason to doubt her loyalty, unless the success of loyalty in the late struggle was less than we are in the habit of claiming it to have been. But it would be bad taste, and we think bad judgment, to present a candidate for the Presidency who had been in any way identified with the rebellion. It would be closely violative of a sense of propriety to do this. We do not apprehend it as at all probable.

"As regards expediency, the situation of the next year and a half is to be peculiar. Ordinarily, no candidate from the South would be thought of. The Democratic objective would be to take a candidate from the North most likely to carry the doubtful States of that section. That has been the policy of the party for a quarter of a century. But the indications now are that States like New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, which have been regarded as more or less doubtful during that time, will not be so next year. As affairs appear at present, there are more doubtful States in the South than in the North. It is a point in Democratic politics worth considering to make an effort to hold the party to its accustomed strength in that section. Here is the only plausibility for a Southern candidate for the Presidency. It may be deemed necessary to nominate a Southern

man to bring back Missouri, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee to Democratic allegiance and to stay an adverse tide in Kentucky, Maryland, and Alabama.

"Such a movement would be made easier by the fact that no Northern man wants the nomination. Mr. Whitney will not take it, and David B. Hill's aspirations have had a chill which is likely to be proof against their early revival. There would probably be a renewed outcry against the Democrats if they put a Southern candidate in the field, but if he is one not connected with the late rebellion, they need fear no serious injury from it. It is time it was realized that we are fully a reunited country."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Essential Conditions Precedent.—"So long as there was a solid South, Democracy was to a large extent a sectional party, and the nomination of one of the leaders from that section for the Presidency would have excited Northern resentment. Now that there has been a break in the South, there is an opening for Presidential ambitions in that quarter, and it can be materially widened if the ground be cleared for the reorganization of parties on national lines and for the revision of a most unfair, partizan, and iniquitous system of election laws. Since reconstruction times the Southern whites have been voting year after year on what they have briefly described as 'the nigger question,' and there has been an avowed purpose on the part of Democratic leaders to disfranchise Negro voters by trickery and fraud. These conditions will have to be changed—revolutionized would be the better word—before a Southern candidate for the Presidency can be brought into the field without sectional prejudice. . . .

"We submit the general proposition that before a Southern Democrat seeks election for the Presidency on the broad issue that the war ended thirty years ago, and that sectional animosities ought to be brought to an end, there should be a free field in the South for men who believe in the national policies of the Republican Party and desire to vote for them without sectional prejudice.

"Moreover, there should be a fair contest between parties in the Southern States. By poll-tax laws, dishonest registration methods, partizan manipulation of election laws, the employment of black stool-pigeons, ballot-box stuffing, rascally perversion of the Australian system of voting, and many other devices, the Republican vote in the South is either suppressed or is counted as it has not been cast. All these abominations must be abolished and an absolutely fair election system introduced before the Southern Democracy can appeal successfully to Northern voters for the election of one of its most distinguished leaders to the Presidency."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

The Prevalent Feeling Against the Plan.—"The people of the North have been magnanimous as no other people ever were. They not only forgave those who for four years, until they were defeated at every point, continued to fight for the destruction of the Union and the perpetuation of slavery, but they restored them to their old positions in the Government. They admitted them to Congress, to the Cabinet, and to the Supreme Court. The offer of forgiveness was on Lincoln's lips when he was murdered by a Southern sympathizer. Generals and Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Garfield pursued the policy of mercy and conciliation. There is no prejudice, no bitterness, no enmity now because of the war.

"All these things have passed, cleared away almost simultaneously with the smoke of the last battle; but it is a little early yet to put a representative of the solid Democratic South in the office of Chief Magistrate. Prudence suggests that it is too soon yet to do that; not that the loyalty to the Union of the South is doubted, not that the questions of slavery and secession have not been forever settled; but there is a prevalent feeling, and a reasonable one, that those who so short a time ago, comparatively, sought the destruction of the Union should not supply the Presidency with an incumbent. This feeling may be narrow, bigoted, but it is, all things considered, not an unnatural one."—*The Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

The Old Objection Has Melted Away.—"It is well that the general question of the availability of Southern Democratic statesmen for the Democratic ticket of next year should be considered and debated from every point of view. Is the race open now at last to Southerners? Does there remain a single good political reason why, if the right man personally for President happens to

be a citizen of one of the States which were in rebellion a third of a century ago; happens, indeed, to be one who actually participated in the attempt to secede from the Union, he should therefore be regarded as disqualified for the nomination and the office? The time must come when this peculiar and traditional disqualification will cease to operate. Has it come yet?

"We are ready to say that in our opinion the substance of the old objection to a Southern candidate has melted away, and nothing but the shadow remains. As between a Northern candidate and a Southern candidate for the Democratic nomination, the only things to be considered in 1896 are individual merit, the quality of the individual's Democracy, and, we may add, the sturdiness of his Americanism."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Not in '96, but in 1900.—"The next Democratic candidate for President must and will be a Western man. This necessary result will be achieved by the union of the forces of the West and South in the convention which names the candidate. There are various reasons for such a combination. The interests of the two sections are identical, and the opinions of the people alike on all questions of public policy. After a while, probably four years later, when sectional prejudices have entirely disappeared, the same influences will call a Southern statesman to the Presidency. But the proposition to do that now is a treacherous and dangerous one, the purpose of which is to disrupt the relations between the West and South or destroy the Democratic Party."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Kansas City.

A CHECK TO ANTI-TOXINE.

DOUBT appears to have been thrown upon the efficiency of the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria by a strange case which is puzzling the physicians. A Brooklyn girl, aged seventeen, was suffering from diphtheria and received an injection of the Behring serum. Ten minutes after the injection she died in agony. At first the fatal result was attributed to some foreign poisonous substance in the serum, but the Chief of the Brooklyn Health Department made a careful investigation and disproved this theory by administering some of the same serum to rabbits and guinea-pigs without causing them any harm. No satisfactory explanation of the death has, however, been advanced, and the case, it is feared, may prove a set-back to the popularity of the new remedy, especially since even in the medical world anti-toxine is regarded as still on trial.

We append some Press comment:

"Doubtless it is yet too early to declare that the efficiency of the anti-toxine treatment has been demonstrated, but it must be said that the prospect of such a demonstration is apparent. Whenever any inquiry of this sort is before the profession, and especially when it is before the public, as in this instance, there are never wanting those who set their faces with the fixity of fanaticism against the measure, can see no good in anything so novel and radical, and seize upon every misadventure in its employment to confirm and justify their opposition. Such a misadventure has recently happened in Brooklyn—namely, the speedy death of a diphtheria patient after receiving an injection of the Behring serum. The death has not at the time of our going to press been explained satisfactorily, but we feel sure that no blame can be attached either to the physician who gave the injection or to the firm that imported the serum. The unfortunate occurrence enforces, however, the need of minute caution."—*Medical Journal*, New York.

"It has been said that the progress of science is punctuated with the tombstones of systems; certainly the progress of medical science is punctuated with the tombstones of popular enthusiasms. As experiment continues, we reluctantly abandon our earlier judgments. We have been compelled to do this in the case of well-nigh every discovery in the sphere of medicine. We have had lymph a-plenty, but the cure-all is not yet. Pasteurs, Brown-Séquards, and Kochs there have been, and will be, and disease will yet baffle the highest skill of the schools.

"Not but that the world is better for every discovery. Science is inestimably stronger for anti-toxine and the possibilities it has developed, but we must not forget that in the action of this, as of every other remedy, individual idiosyncrasy is a profound ele-

ment. We must not lose sight of the fact that in the application of the new serum, in special cases, there is yet uncertainty and mystery."—*The Press, New York.*

"It is the rule with the medical world not to criticize the work of each other. Under no circumstances is it permissible for one physician to point out blunders committed by another. With this sort of stick-by-each-other feeling so prevalent, it is hardly to be expected that the medical world in general is going to acknowledge that the use of anti-toxine is liable to cause death. The anti-toxine cure is something to be carefully shunned. It is an experiment at the best, and the least mistake in carelessness by the experimenter goes on record as another murder in support of the fallacious and ancient theory of vaccination. When water can be made pure by befouling it, it will be time for the public to accept as true the theory that the way to make the blood healthy is to contaminate it with poison."—*The Item, Philadelphia.*

"The Behring anti-toxine, it must be remembered, does not contain in itself any harmful matter, like the Koch tuberculin—which is a positive bacillus poison—but is simply an antidote for the disease it is used to check. The benefits derived from the remedy have been so universal, the statistics so far compiled have so invariably shown a decrease in per cent. of cases ending fatally where the remedy had been used, that if it were proved that an injection might in some cases be followed by convulsions and death, it would be nothing short of a universal calamity. For this reason a most thorough scientific investigation by the Brooklyn health authorities is necessitated to find out exactly in what lay the cause of Miss Valentine's death. Dr. Wilson declares, and practically proves, that it could not have been anything in the anti-toxine. But he cannot say what did cause death. Unless some acceptable theory can be advanced, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will be, the case will have to go on record as the first real set-back this most wonderful and beneficial remedy has yet received."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"The cause of death will probably always remain a mystery, but it is possible that the patient may have been in such a condition that the death following the injection was more in the nature of a coincidence than of cause and effect. One good result will follow the Brooklyn case, the first fatal one that has even in superficial appearance been traceable to the new remedy since its discovery. Physicians will exercise more caution in the use of anti-toxine. The practitioner who administered it to the girl in Brooklyn says he will hereafter try the contents of each vial on his pet cat before administering it to a patient."—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

HYPNOTISM A VALID DEFENSE IN KANSAS.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas has just rendered a decision in the case of Gray, the alleged hypnotizer, which is said to definitively recognize hypnotism both as a valid defense and as a ground for conviction of crime. We gave the facts at the time the case was tried in the lower court, but they may be briefly restated. On May 5, 1894, Thomas McDonald, a farm laborer, shot and killed a man named Patton. He was tried on a charge of murder, and set up as a defense the hypnotic influence of his employer, Gray. He claimed that he had acted as a blind, unwilling tool of Gray, and was neither morally nor legally responsible for the crime. The jury, under the court's instructions, acquitted him. Subsequently Gray was tried for the murder and found guilty on evidence showing that he had caused McDonald to commit the murder through hypnotic control. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and it was generally expected that the verdict would be reversed and the hypnotism theory repudiated. The court, however, has affirmed the verdict. But there is considerable difference of opinion as to the precise significance of this decision. Some construe it as a declaration that those who acquire hypnotic influence over others are responsible for the deeds of the subjects; others believe that the decision really turned on the old principles of principal and agent or conspiracy.

Witchcraft Revived.—"It has been supposed that the days of witchcraft are over, and that the people had reached so advanced

a stage of intelligence and enlightenment that it would not be heard of again, at least in the courts, which are popularly supposed to hold all the wisdom and virtue of the age. Since the decision rendered last week by the Supreme Court of Kansas, however, in the Thomas Patton murder case, it would be no surprise any day to hear that some good law-abiding citizens had taken one of their neighbors out and burned him at the stake because he was bewitching people and causing them to do things they did not want to do. It is the only logical way to rid the community safely of such characters, because might they not cast a spell on the officer of the law or the judge himself? The Supreme Court has established a dangerous precedent in acquitting a man who committed a murder and convicting the man who is supposed to have told him to do it. It is the beginning of a long series of similar cases. Hypnotism will be the favorite plea of murderers hereafter. It is better than insanity, for that might send them to the asylum. Since decisions in the lower courts are more frequently rendered on precedents established by the Supreme Court than on law and evidence, it is not difficult to see what will follow this remarkable opinion."—*The State Journal, Topeka.*

Revival of the Theory of Demoniical Possession.—"Assuming that the highest tribunal of Kansas has indeed affirmed the legal soundness of the plea of hypnotism as a defense for the capital crime, it is a most surprising decision. There is no precedent for it in previous English and American decisions.

"The acceptance of such a plea carries us back to the days of Salem witchcraft. It revives the theory of demoniacal possession, and applies it to the every-day administration of justice.

"It revamps the old superstition of 'the power of the evil eye,' by which Rev. Cotton Mather, of pious Massachusetts memory, believed certain old women had 'influenced' and 'controlled' their neighbors to do a variety of very wicked things. It sanctions that medieval myth as a legitimate ground on which American juries in 1895 may send one man to the scaffold who has done no murder (except constructively by his 'evil eye'), and order another man to go scot-free who was taken red-handed in the commission of that crime. . . .

"Now, there may have been evidence enough, without assuming the hypnotic-control theory, to warrant the conviction of Gray on the old and well-established legal principle that whoever incites an insane person, or other plainly irresponsible person, to commit a crime is liable as the principal. And it may be that Gray was properly convicted on the other and also well-settled principle that whoever incites another to commit a crime is an accessory before the fact, and liable to the same punishment as if he had done it with his own hand.

"The Supreme Court of Kansas may have done nothing more than to affirm Gray's conviction on these old principles. If it has gone further and affirmed the validity of hypnotic control as a plea in defense of crime, it has done a startling thing, with consequences of incalculable gravity."—*The Recorder, New York.*

No Mystical Nonsense Necessary.—"The conviction of Gray, of course, needs no mystical nonsense about hypnotic suggestion to sustain it. Hypnotist or no hypnotist, there was no doubt that he procured the murder of Patton, was primarily responsible for it, was accessory before the fact, and would have been found guilty and condemned, just the same, if hypnotism and hypnotic suggestion had never been heard of. It is most probable that the Supreme Court of Kansas did not go out of its way to consider the entirely irrelevant question of hypnotic suggestion, in determining that Gray had been justly sentenced to death for procuring the murder of Thomas Patton.

"It seems to us that this is the most probable and reasonable interpretation of the verdict in the McDonald case and the decision in the Gray case. We decline to believe that witchcraft has again been recognized in any court in this country until we have stronger evidence that such is the disgraceful fact than any that is furnished by the published reports of the Kansas murder case."—*Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.*

"Anderson Gray, of Sumner County, who hypnotized Thomas McDonald into murdering Thomas Patton (all of Sumner County), has been found guilty of the crime, and McDonald, who committed the deed, is let go free, by the Supreme Court.

"Gray may have had murder in his heart, he may have wanted Patton killed, but the fact is eternally conspicuous that McDonald did the deed, and, having so done, he is undoubtedly the one

and the only one who can justly and reasonably be found guilty."
—*The Times, Leavenworth.*

"The startling decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas to sustain the decision of the lower tribunal, making the law in that State that a man who commits a crime while in a hypnotic state is innocent, the guilty one being the hypnotizer, is one of the most extraordinary in modern annals. . . . Now that hypnotism has been officially recognized as a vital, active force, rather than a mere hypothesis or abstraction, it is difficult to guess what may be its full effect upon the dispensation of justice. If it be possible for a man so to get control of another as to force him to commit murder or other crime, why is it not also within his power to coerce the jury or a sufficient number of them to prevent their convicting him? or, indeed, why can he not by his mesmeric influence so control the presiding justice as to make the Bench itself subservient to his interests?"—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"If such a decision should be generally sustained, it is quite certain that there would be an alarming increase in all sorts of crime, for such a rule should hold good all the way through. Speculative minds to-day are too much disposed to give credence to the fads and fancies of experimenters and so-called psychological teachers and promoters. It would be a fatal mistake to relieve men ordinarily of sound mind from personal responsibility in such fashion. The hypnotic craze should not thus be permitted to interfere with the due course of justice. . . . On the same ground, a man committing the highest crime known to the law when drunk should be permitted to go free, while the person selling him the brain-disturbing element should be hanged."—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

DOWNFALL OF OSCAR WILDE.

WHATEVER may be the verdict of the jury which is soon to try Oscar Wilde on charges of indescribable immorality, the proceedings in the libel suit recently decided against him, largely on the strength of his own admissions, have already resulted in making him a social and literary outcast. His books are being withdrawn from public libraries, his name has been removed from the bill-boards and programs where his plays are still produced, and in a short time theatrical managers will doubtless be compelled by public opinion to take his plays off the boards. In discussing this sensational end of an extraordinary career, the Press dwells chiefly on the lesson to be drawn with regard to the literary and artistic tendencies of the day and their connection with public morality and healthy social development. Attention is generally directed to the fact that Prof. Max Nordau, in his book on "Degeneracy," just published in an English translation, classed Oscar Wilde with the "degenerates" and spoke of him as the chief of those English decadents who, in their egomania, exhibit an aversion to nature, an exaggerated love of the artificial, and an absurd contempt for all rational forms of activity and movement.

Mr. Sydney Grundy, the eminent English dramatist, and a few other literary men, have protested against the removal of Oscar Wilde's name from the programs of plays written by him. We have no right, Mr. Grundy says, to refuse to credit a man with the good he has done, if we punish him for the ill that he does or has done. He insists that it is unjust to forget the services to letters and the drama rendered by Oscar Wilde.

Pernicious Views of Literature and Art.—"The downfall of Oscar Wilde is the downfall of the pernicious modern idea that art and literature have nothing to do with morals, that esthetics are higher than ethics, which have long been favorite phrases with the literary school to which Oscar Wilde belongs. Even 'a color sense,' he says in one of his essays, 'is more important in the development of the individual than a sense of right and wrong.' In another place he says, 'There is no sin except stupidity,' and 'An idea that is not dangerous is unworthy of being called an idea at all.' In his trial, when confronted with his books, he admitted that in writing he never concerned himself with the question of truth, and that the immorality of any ex-

pression or act was of no consideration with him as a literary man.

"What sort of literature has come from this vapid school? Oscar Wilde has never written a wholesome sentence. Poison lurks in everything that he has said. His influence on weaker literary minds has been as baneful as the nightshade. The English school of novelists headed by Mrs. Grand are but a development in another direction of the same unnatural, abnormal, pernicious, and diseased theories of literature. In a literary way we have fallen among a gang of vicious vermin and sewer crawlers. Gradually even the best minds have yielded to these influences, and even critics, who should stand up boldly for what is healthful and wholesome in literature and art, have become hashish eaters, in a literary way. It is to be hoped that the downfall of this dandy and fool who has been elevating the sign above the thing signified, art above life, and esthetics above ethics, will serve to correct many who have allowed their tastes to become perverted and their judgments impaired.

"Outside of literature, the downfall of Oscar Wilde ought to teach the all-important lesson that morals are still the most important things in the world. Fools vainly endeavor to set aside these laws and seek to blur the dividing lines between right and wrong, but in the end they are crushed for their efforts. . . .

"In law and order and morals there is more to appeal to the higher esthetic sense than in lawlessness and chaos and immorality. Esthetics without ethics is only a semi-light. It is only they who have a clear view of both who see life and art and nature in their highest beauty. And they who omit obedience to the laws of morals, sooner or later come to the ending which has overtaken Oscar Wilde. There is no escaping it. The wages of sin, whether we recognize sin in our system of life or not, is death. This is immutable and everlasting truth, in literature and art, as well as in morals."—*Iowa State Register, Des Moines.*

Vice, Not Art.—"Time was ripe to chastise such a literary debauchee as Oscar Wilde. The conservation of public morals necessitated the suppression of the cult he had originated, and of which he was the high priest—a cult that was unhealthy, unnatural, and vile. Under Wilde's teachings, even more than by his individual example, the very foundations of society were attacked. In the name of art he outraged humanity, unsexed manhood, and desecrated morality. Following his lead and sustained by his diabolical doctrines, the youth of two continents were becoming tainted, and in many instances absolutely debauched. Virility was giving place to femininity in man, truth was making way for a painted lie, and virtue was dying from the contact of a horrible vice that he himself had gilded into a form attractive to the young and foolish.

"He had prated of his art, but it was an art that ultimately leads its devotees to renounce all that is manly and noble and chivalrous. It was an art that made women of men; that led boys to lisp in speech, to mince in walk, to pour tea as girls do, to paint their faces and to make love to one another. It was the art that ruined Rome, and that has marked the most vicious periods in all the history of humanity. It was not art at all, but foul, repulsive, unspeakable vice.

"It is to the credit of London's manhood that she has scotched this social serpent. It will be a blessing to the world, and particularly to England and America, when the putrid cancer of Oscar Wildeism shall have been cut entirely from society and literature. Belshazzar's feast was a light offense against God and man compared to the devilishly insidious teachings of this literary libertine, who has been brought at last to answer not only for the evil of his doctrines but of his practises. London has read aright the handwriting on the wall, and it is well for the world that she has."—*The Recorder, New York.*

Suppression of an Unwholesome Force.—"With the unseemly trial in London last week, the public has no concern except as it bears on an important phase of current intellectual development. The fallen idol of the esthetes, or, as they are called in France, the decadents, was a distinct and unwholesome force in what Morel, Cæsar Lombroso, Max Nordau, and their school of investigators and writers call 'degeneration.' . . .

"The key to estheticism, as that term is applied in this connection, is furnished, or at least suggested, in one of Wilde's prose rigmaroles. 'Whatever actually occurs,' he says, 'is spoiled for art. All bad poetry springs from genuine feeling. To be natural

is to be obvious, and to be obvious is to be inartistic.' His constant endeavor has ever been to violate the proprieties, to turn his back on common sense. The thread running through all his teaching is that esthetics is higher than ethics. Even a color-sense, he insists, is more important in the development of the individual than a sense of right and wrong.

"A mind constantly dwelling on ideas so abhorrent to reason and right could not remain sound and wholesome. Notions unhealthy and immoral poison the springs of life. That an apostle of such perverse and degrading opinions should be held up to execration and loathing is clearly in the interest of sound morals. The abnormal, the unnatural, whether strewn with roses or grinning death-heads, is the path that leads to Sodom and Lesbos, and in domestic life is the modern Bluebeard, whose only apparent object in bringing home a wife is to kill her. What has been looked upon by people of sound thinking and wholesome living as silly affectation is really fraught with the greatest danger to the well-being of society. . . .

"Happily for America the superiors of our country have not been 'degenerates.' Never were there healthier minds, minds freer from every form of taint or morbidity, than those of Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, or those of Irving, Longfellow, Whittier, and Lowell. Whether we turn to public affairs or to literature, our men of genius have been singularly free from every form of degeneracy. Even Poe, with all his infirmities, seems an angel of light and sanity as compared with the 'superior degenerates' of current European literature."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

Stupid to Refuse Good Work from a Vicious Man.—"Society cannot afford to punish an evil-doer who has in him great capacity for good by depriving him of incentive to the exercise of that capacity. Suppose, for instance, that Mr. Wilde possessed a practically inexhaustible inventive genius, equal to that of Edison, by means of which, if properly encouraged, he would shower upon the world blessings like the telephone and the electric light. Were society in that case to cripple him for such work in order to punish him for lack of morality, the chief sufferer would be, not Mr. Wilde, but society itself. The effects of art are not as easily estimated as those of science; but Mr. Wilde, whose merits as an artist are undeniable, must be considered as in some degree a benefactor of the race. It would be stupid for the race to refuse his benefactions. Mr. Oscar Wilde, the artist, should receive—not for his own sake, but for society's sake—that appreciation and credit which his work deserves; as for Mr. Wilde, the individual, perhaps the severest and most legitimate punishment that could be visited upon him would be a social boycott applied by those in whom his behavior inspires disgust. Let Mrs. Grundy censure him as severely as she will; but, in the name of the social welfare, let Mr. Grundy's claim that the artist should be credited with his art be fully recognized. At present society's disposition seems to be not only to sacrifice the possibility of further good work from Mr. Wilde by denying him credit for that which he has done, but also to sacrifice his past work by demanding the removal of his plays from the stage. It would be as reasonable to discontinue the use of ocean steamships in case of a sudden discovery that Robert Fulton's conduct would have made him a worthy citizen only in Gomorrah."—*The Home Journal, New York*.

May Clear the Literary Atmosphere.—"The exposure of Oscar Wilde may have a good effect in aiding to clear the literary atmosphere of noxious vapors that are now tending to bring poison into it. It should open the eyes of the reading public to what such vile matter implies if followed out to its conclusions. France has had an unenvied monopoly of this class of writings, but there has been evidence that it was spreading across the Channel for some time. In our own country, with one or two exceptions, it has been confined to a class of people who have no talent to make them worthy of consideration in a literary point of view, and certain silly women who have little appreciation of the kind of mischief to which they are in danger of lending themselves."—*The Herald, Boston*.

FIRST JOURNALIST—"How did your paper come to favor the election of Toggins? You know you always said he was a humbug."

Second Journalist—"I know; but then you see, we had a picture of Toggins, and we didn't have any of the other fellow."—*The Transcript, Boston*.

Questions for Bimetallists.—Dealing with the question of standards and prices, Mr. Edward Atkinson, in an article in *The Forum* (April), denies that the gold standard has been the cause of the tendency to lower prices and that commerce and production have been disastrously affected by the demonetization of silver. He thinks that the fall of prices has been beneficial, and has resulted from a reduction in the cost of production due to mechanical progress. Under the gold standard, he says, wages have risen and international commerce has steadily grown to vast proportions. He concludes his article by challenging the bimetallists to answer the following questions: "1. To name the rates of weight of silver to gold at which they propose to force the equivalent acceptance. 2. To name a single article of any considerable importance of which the admitted decline in price cannot be accounted for by the application of science and invention to production and distribution. 3. To show how the legal parity of the two metals at the treaty ratio is to be maintained if producers, merchants, exporters, importers, and bankers individually choose to deal with each other on the unit of a given weight of gold whether coined or not. 4. They are asked to state on what ground an act of legal tender can be justified which gives a debtor the power to force upon a creditor a kind of money which the creditor does not want, and has not agreed to take, while depriving the creditor of any choice in the matter. 5. It may also be asked why there should not be an international agreement for the free coinage of an international coin made of gold and an international coin made of silver under new names, each distinct from the other, preferably adjusted by weight to the metric system. Would not such free coinage meet every just demand for bimetallism? 6. What need has gold coin of any act of legal tender, national or international, to enforce its acceptance when of full weight and true to its name?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LABOR REFORMER—"Now, don't you think, as a man, that the hours of labor on street-cars are too long?"

President of Railway Company—"I don't think so. They are treated well. We take excellent care of them, and only work them eight hours a day."

"Why, I know a conductor who is on from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M."

Conductor! I was speaking about the horses."—*Tammany Times, New York*.

"THEY tell us, colonel," said the Northern visitor, "that there is no regard for life in the South, and that lynching prevails there." "Well, sir," replied the colonel, "they're a-tellin' you of what ain't so. I've been a-livin' in Georgy thirty years, an' I ain't hung yet!"—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

A MAIDEN lady in Newburg keeps a parrot which swears and a monkey which chews tobacco. She says that between the two she doesn't miss a husband very much.—*The Globe, Atchison*.

SAID THE KANSAS MAN: "Out our way we think that a man who gets hold of \$100,000 in three or four years is nothing but a thief." And then the Ohio man, with an even smile, replied: "I guess that is about the truth in Kansas."—*The Tribune, Cincinnati*.

"Is this where you vote?" said an Ohio votress to an election officer. "Yes, madam." "Then please cut off samples of all the tickets, and I'll take them home and see which I like best."

FIRST NEW WOMAN (at the club)—"Have you finished your social duties for the day, dear?"

Second New Woman—"Horrors! no, I feel that I really must go home and call on my husband."—*The Record, Chicago*.

ARKANSAS legislators are very cheap. Current report places the price at \$100 a vote. Such quotations would be laughed at in Pennsylvania, New York, or Ohio.—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg*.

WHAT is now left of the income-tax will add more, probably, to the incomes of the lawyers than to the revenues of the Government.—*The Journal, Providence*.

SYDNEY GRUNDY, the English dramatist, defends Oscar Wilde's plays, but that won't make any difference if Mrs. Grundy condemns them.—*The Globe, Boston*.

THE next thing in order will be for Jingo Frye to move to annex a few of the outlying planets. He doesn't seem to be satisfied with the Earth.—*The Herald, Boston*.

ONLY eight saloons were closed at Topeka after the adjournment of the Kansas Legislature.—*The Star, Kansas City*.

THE mutilated Income-Tax Law is in a position to extend sympathetic greetings to the Wilson Bill.—*The Star, Washington*.

MRS. CUTE—"Now, if our income is over \$4,000 we have to pay the Government; don't we?"

Mr. Cute (filling up blanks in his return)—"Yep."

Mrs. Cute—"Well, if we have less than \$4,000 does the Government pay us anything?"—*The Sun, New York*.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME LYRICS OF THE DAY.

WILLIAM WATSON'S new book, "Odes and Other Poems," seems to be generally regarded as an enhancement of his reputation, although he has not yet performed that feat which is usually demanded of a poet before he is accorded a right to Parnassian eminence and before he is commonly believed to be anything more than a tinker of verse—he has not yet written a "long" poem.

It is apparent that Mr. Watson's constituency is a select one, and that in it there are not a few discriminating judges who confidently give him high praise and predict for him lasting fame. Among these is one who has selected the following sonnet as powerfully recalling, "within the sonnet's scanty plot of ground," the "great accents of Milton and Wordsworth:"

I think the immortal servants of mankind,
Who, from their graves, watch how by slow degrees
The World-Soul greatens with the centuries,
Mourn most Man's barren levity of mind,
The ear to no grave harmonies inclined,
The witless thirst for false wit's worthless lees,
The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,
The eye to all majestic meanings blind.
O prophets, martyrs, saviors, ye were great,
All truth being great to you; ye deemed man more
Than a dull jest, God's ennui to amuse;
The world for you held purport; Life ye wore
Proudly, as kings their solemn robes of state;
And humbly, as the mightiest monarchs use.

Mr. J. M. Barrie has recently exemplified the fact that, under stress of feeling, one's thoughts naturally seek to find expression in poetic form—not necessarily in rime or rhythm, but in a mode of utterance unrestrained by the limitations of prose. Under the title of "Scotland's Lament," Mr. Barrie has contributed to *The Bookman* a poem on the death of R. L. Stevenson, in which he personifies Scotland as a weeping mother who bewails in artless and touching vernacular the death of her beloved son. The poem is too long to quote here in full, so we omit a number of the less striking stanzas:

SCOTLAND'S LAMENT.

Her hands about her brows are pressed,
She goes upon her knees to pray,
Her head is bowed upon her breast,
And oh, she's sairly failed the day!

Her breast is old, it will not rise,
Her tearless sobs in anguish choke,
God put his finger on her eyes,
And then it was her tears that spoke.

"I've ha'en o' brawer sons a flow,
My Walter mair renown could win,
And he that followed at the plow,
But Louis was my Benjamin!"

"Ye sons wha do your little best,
Ye writing Scots, put by the pen,
He's deid, the ane abune the rest,
I winna look at write again!"

"At times I lent him for a game
To north and south and east and west,
But no for lang, he sune cam hame,
For here it was he played the best.

"And when he had to cross the sea,
He wouldna lat his een grow dim,
He bravely dree'd his weird for me,
I tried to do the same for him.

"Ahint his face his pain was sair,
Ahint hers grat his waefu' mither.
We kent that we should meet nae mair,
The ane saw easy thro' the ither."

Her breast is old, it will not rise,
Her tearless sobs in anguish choke,
God put his finger on her eyes,
It was alone her tears that spoke.

Now out the lights went stime by stime,
The towns crept closer round the kirk,
Now all the firths were smooored in rime,
Lost winds went wailing thro' the mirk.

A star that shot across the night
Struck fire on Pala's mourning head,
And left for aye a steadfast light,
By which the mother guards her dead.

"The lad was mine!" Erect she stands,
No more by vain regrets oppress'd,
Once more her eyes are clear; her hands
Are proudly crossed upon her breast.

The Saturday Review, London, has recently had a good-natured fling at "Transatlantic Bardlets," alleging that the United States has many more "poetlings" than England, and that hence we have more minor poetry. A search through the English magazines and other journals easily convinces one that England too has her share of "bardlets" and "poetlings," though we are not prepared to give statistics. A sieving of the fugitive lyrics found leaves the following, by Alfred W. Benn, which appeared in *The Academy*:

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Has the perpetual vision of a sky,
Heavenlier than other skies, given thee this hue?
Or is the treading of its wine-dark blue
Hid with thy Sirens' song, thy Tyrian dye
On sandy floors or in cold caves where lie
Wrecks of old worlds and rudiments of new,
By no receding ebb laid bare to view,
By no returning flood cast up on high?
The breakers answer not, but evermore,
In weary tideless iteration dashing
On the rough shingle of this dusty shore,
Repeat in sullen dreams the deadly crashing
Of galley against galley, or the roar
Of hostile guns through smoke-wreathed portholes flashing.

Also the following, by Annie Matheson, which was published in *The Speaker*:

UNIFICATION.

I.

O "dim, rich city" of the quick and dead,
With ample dome and solemn minster crowned,
Where rest the peaceful bones of men renowned,
Amid the restless throng who toil for bread!
How hardly is thy weary riddle read,
How slowly is its destined answer found!
For some, indeed, have all things and abound,
And some, alas! have neither board nor bed.
When on thy glooming Thames the sunlight gleams,
I wonder, seeing how beautiful thou art,
What blood and tears thy ransom still may cost.
Brave sons and true thou hast, and noble dreams,
But ever, deep within thy passionate heart,
I hear the muffled moaning of the lost.

II.

"One" art thou?—One?—When by the outer wall
Of church and palace, patient men in vain
Ask room to live, or grind their souls for gain
Of such poor pittance as to slaves may fall,—
While men, their brothers, with enough for all,
Pass by, unhelping, though to help them fain,
Being burdened with their secret share of pain,
Or by their dead traditions held in thrall?—
The Master-mason, still our strength and song,
Inspires the labor that shall never cease,
Rebuilding all that has been basely done,
Redeeming order, righting cruel wrong,
Till thou art crowned with righteousness and peace;
Though mortal, in immortal Love made one!

English poems have thus by courtesy occupied most of our space, as we have heretofore almost exclusively quoted American verse. Coming home to the leaves of our own current periodicals, we find among the minor bits of verse worth copying the following, in *The Century*, by Florence Earle Coates:

LOVE CONQUERS DEATH.

Love conquers Death by night and day,
Beguiles him long of his destined prey;
And when, at last, that seems to perish
Which he has striven still to cherish,
Love plucks the soul from the fallen clay.
Death is not master, but Love's slave.
He smites the timid and the brave;
Yet as he fares, with sweet low laughter,
Love, the sower, follows after,
Scattering seed in each new-made grave!

In *Harper's Magazine* Gertrude Hall embodies in three brief stanzas the agony and nobility of heroic resignation:

THE RIVAL.

This is the hardest of my fate—
 She's better whom he doth prefer
 Than I am, that he worshiped late,
 As well as so much prettier
 So much more fortunate!
 He'll not repent it—you will see
 She'll never give him cause to grieve.
 I dream that he comes back to me,
 Leaving her; but he'll never leave.
 Hopelessly sweet is she!
 So that if in my place she stood
 She'd spare to curse him; she'd forgive.
 I loathe her, but I know she would
 And so will I—God—as I live!
 Not she alone is good.

And the following bright little madrigal by Margaret E. Sangster fitly closes our present review of song:

AWAKENING.

Never yet was a Spring-time,
 Late though lingered the snow,
 That the sap stirred not at the whisper
 Of the south wind, sweet and low;
 Never yet was a Spring-time
 When the buds forgot to blow.
 Ever the wings of the Summer
 Are folded under the mold;
 Life, that has known no dying,
 Is Love's, to have and to hold,
 Till sudden, the bourgeoning Easter!
 The song! the green and the gold!

TENDENCY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

AN alarm is being sounded that American literature is already dangerously affected by the decadent style of Europe. Mr. Richard Burton voices this cry in *The Forum* (April), speaking with the force and earnestness of one who thoroughly believes in the fact that America possesses a worthy and dignified literary past, and that as to themes and motives no country offers greater stimulus to fine literary endeavor; that with our vast panorama of human types and diversified territories, our dramatic shifts of fortune, and our pressing problems and rapid changes in social condition, the United States affords a field not surpassed by any European nation where letters obtain recognition. He believes, nevertheless, that our makers of literature are in danger of becoming comparatively insensitive to such robust and legitimate stimuli, and that the diffusion of culture and the spread of the cosmopolitan spirit explain the denationalization of themes and the adoption of transatlantic methods and models to be noted in some American works. He thinks that the very advance in the knowledge and practise of literature as an art makes this inevitable. Speaking of what he calls "the negative spirit which broods over modern effort in letters," in which "the chief menace is to be found," he says:

"The spirit that denies, as embodied in Mephistopheles, eats like an acid into the heart of endeavor; it is cynical and contemplative as against the creative and optimistic; but in presentment is smug and decent, *à la mode* in dress, and with the devil's hoof well hidden. In literature it is 'artistic,' in the jargon of the day. The paramount temptation of the newer generation of literary makers in this country is the acceptance, either by the conscious will or by the unwitting creative soul, of the 'art-for-art's-sake' doctrine, that legacy of the French naturalistic school already, by the confession of its great leader, Zola, waning away after thirty years of dominance. In a sentence, this creed would sharply dis sever art from ethics: it concedes no morality to literature save the morality of the fine phrase: it is the artist's business to reproduce nature, and he is in no wise implicated in the light-and-shade of his picture except to see to it that the copy is faithful. Taken over into fiction, poetry, and the drama from the sister art of painting, this banner-cry has resulted in a literary product whose foulness and lack of taste (accompanied often by great ability) one must hark back to the decadent classics to parallel."

Mr. Burton denies that the originative cause of the decadent movement is the result simply of the increased perception of art,

or a natural evolution of the broader conception of technique and the extension of the profession of literature, and declares that the mood in art and literature conveniently summarized by the term "art for art's sake" is begotten, in the last analysis, of spiritual unrest and the shift or abandonment of religious convictions and ethical ideals. After considerable elaboration along this line, he says:

"It is not difficult to expose the fallacy of the creed which cries up manner as the be-all and end-all of art. A mere glance at world-literature proves beyond peradventure that the moving and permanent forces are those which are healthful, vital, positive, optimistic. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Milton, and Browning are not decadents; men, all of them, cognizant of life's depths as well as heights, but never forgetting that accomplishment, aspiration, and peace are articulated into our living quite as truly as doubt, denial, and death. Hence these masters are open-air influences and a tonic to distraught humanity. The history of any puissant nation teaches the same thing; its athletic evolution and crest of power mean a literature which is bracing and splendid, its devolution a product into which the minor note has crept and through which runs the self-questioning of decay."

Mr. Burton "suspects" that much of the decadent work of England in art and letters is the result of a self-conscious pose on the part of the writers, and not of a reasoned conviction or an impulse of the blood.

"The negative spirit in England [he adds] is bad enough and sufficiently incongruous, but even if fit for one of the leading lands of Europe, would be peculiarly out of place here in the United States, forelooking to a great future. For American literature-makers to adopt—either consciously or unconsciously—the pessimism and dry-rot of France, Spain, Norway, and England, is an anachronism analogous to that which Greece might have furnished if, in the day of Pericles, she had taken of a sudden to the pensive idyls of Theocritus and the erotic epigrams of Meleager. Our land, entering into its young heyday of national maturity, must develop a literature to express and reflect its ideals, or we shall display to the astonished world the spectacle of a vigorous people, hardly out of adolescence, whose voice is not the big, manly instrument suiting its years, but the thin piping treble of senility. Common sense and patriotism alike forbid such an absurdity."

HOW DU MAURIER BEGAN TO WRITE.

MR. GEORGE DU MAURIER has reached the point at which a curious world wants to know why he has written and how he has written. This is the final evidence necessary to prove the popular success of a man's literary work, an evidence, however, entirely superfluous in this case. He has been interviewed at his house in Hampstead, London, by Robert H. Sherard, who tells, in *McClure's Magazine* (April), what the artist-author had to say about his life-history and especially about "Trilby."

Du Maurier's boyhood and young manhood differed very little from the boyhood and young manhood of the great majority of ordinary mankind. He was born in Paris, on March 6, 1834, in a little house in the Champs-Élysées, and christened George Louis Palmella Busson. His father was of French stock, although born in England. His mother was an Englishwoman. After an uneventful boyhood in France and Belgium, during which he "did not distinguish himself at school," young Du Maurier became a pupil at the Birkbeck Chemical Laboratory of University College. This was in pursuance of his father's determination to make him a scientist, the elder Du Maurier having a profound contempt for "everything that was not science." "I am afraid," he told Mr. Sherard, "that I was a most unsatisfactory pupil, for I took no interest at all in the work, and spent almost all my time in drawing caricatures. I drew all my life, I may say; it was my favorite occupation and pastime."

Du Maurier told of the "great tragedy" of his life, the loss of

the sight of his left eye. It was after he had begun to study painting and drawing in London, in Gleyre's studio (the studio described in "Trilby"). He says:

"I was drawing from a model, when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when in its turn I covered my right eye, I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me; it might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was as thunderstruck."

When the subject of literature was broached Mr. Du Maurier said:

"Most of the jokes in *Punch* are my own, but a good many are sent to me, which I twist and turn into form. But Postlethwaite, Bunthorne, Mrs. Ponsonby Tomkyns, Sir Georgeous Midas, and the other characters associated with my drawings, are all my own creations. . . .

"That was where [in writing for *Punch*] I received my training in literature. So Anstey pointed out to me the other day, when I told him how surprised I was at the success of my books, considering that I had never written before. 'Never written!' he cried out. 'Why, my dear Du Maurier, you have been writing all your life, and the best of writing-practise at that. Those little dialogues of yours, which week after week you have fitted to your drawings in '*Punch*,' have prepared you admirably. It was *précis* writing, and gave you conciseness and repartee and appositeness, and the best qualities of the writer of fiction.' . . . And, I believe Anstey was quite right, now that I come to think of it."

Then going on to speak of his novels, "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby," Mr. Du Maurier continued:

"Nobody more than myself was surprised at the great success of my novels. I never expected anything of the sort. I did not know that I could write. I had no idea that I had had any experiences worth recording. The circumstances under which I came to write are curious. I was walking one evening with Henry James up and down High Street in Bayswater—I had made James's acquaintance much in the same way as I have made yours. James said that he had great difficulty in finding plots for his stories. 'Plots,' I exclaimed, 'I am full of plots;' and I went on to tell him the plot of 'Trilby.' But you ought to write that story," cried James. 'I can't write,' I said, 'I have never written. If you like the plot so much you may take it.' But James would not take it: he said it was too valuable a present, and that I must write the story myself."

"Well, on reaching home that night I set to work, and by the next morning I had written the first two numbers of 'Peter Ibbetson.' It seemed all to flow from my pen, without effort, in a full stream. But I thought it must be poor stuff, and I determined to look for an omen to learn whether any success would attend this new departure. So I walked out into the garden, and the very first thing that I saw was a large wheelbarrow, and that comforted me and reassured me; for, as you will remember, there is a wheelbarrow in the first chapter of 'Peter Ibbetson.'"

"Some time later I was dining with Osgood, and he said, 'I hear, Du Maurier, that you are writing stories,' and asked me to let him see something. So 'Peter Ibbetson' was sent over to America and was accepted at once. Then 'Trilby' followed, and the 'boom' came, a 'boom' which surprised me immensely, for I never took myself *au sérieux* as a novelist. Indeed, this 'boom' rather distresses me when I reflect that Thackeray never had a 'boom.' And I hold that a 'boom' means nothing as a sign of literary excellence, nothing but money."

Speaking of the letters he has been receiving since the "boom," Mr. Du Maurier said that on an average he received five letters a day from America, of a most flattering description. "Some of my correspondents, however, don't give a man his 'due,'" he remarked, with a shadow of a smile.

Of course Du Maurier is writing another book. It is to be called "The Martians," and will contain, incidentally, a history of the author's boyhood and school days.

QUIDA has written a letter to an American friend, in which she declares that, after finishing the book on which she is now working, she intends to give up novel-writing entirely. In future she will confine herself to writing articles.

CARICATURE IN ANCIENT ART.

THAT the ancients were not destitute of humor has hitherto been evidenced rather in the remains of their literature than in those of their art. The jokes in the comedies of Aristophanes or Plautus still provoke a laugh, though naturally they do not seem quite as funny to us as they did to contemporary audiences, owing to the abundance of local hits and allusions. Doubtless the future translations of "Pinafore" and "The Innocents Abroad" will suffer from the same cause. Recent discoveries have shown that in caricature, too, the Greeks and Romans were worthy to be classed with modern humorists. In a recent issue of *La Nature*, Dr. F. Regnault describes some of these discoveries, in an article of which we subjoin a translation:

"We usually picture Greek art to ourselves as noble and grave, because we see only their serious sculpture. But in recent years the numerous terra-cotta figurines found at Tanagra, at Myrina in Asia Minor, and at several other points, have given us new ideas on ancient art and its astonishing variety."

"Here caricature is largely represented. There are comic actors in their most amusing poses, barbaric types, especially Negroes and Asiatics, men and women of the common people taken in the midst of their daily tasks, jugglers, slaves, peasants, merchants, soldiers."

"The statuettes have occupied not a little of the attention of archeologists. Champfleury, Chassang, Wright, Parton, Fogel, Perrot, have studied them and regarded them as exaggerated representations of types taken as models. Often, nevertheless, this exaggeration is not so great as one would think. Certain deformations, certain grotesque aspects that appear at first glance the product of the artist's imagination, are in reality faithful copies of nature."

"Charcot and Richer, in their fine book on deformity and malady in art, have already noted in Greek art the exact representation of obesity, rickets, curvature of the spine, and even of hysterical contraction, but they have not dwelt on cranial deformity, and we propose in this article to treat of this particular fact. It is observed especially in the figurines of Asia Minor. The museum of the Louvre possesses numerous examples of it, coming from Smyrna or brought from Myrina by Messrs. Pottier and Reinach. We will cite some examples."

"The grotesque statuette bearing the number 329 in the catalogue (Fig. 1) represents an old man returning from market with his basket. His head has a conformation that appears to us truly extraordinary. The cranium, when viewed in profile, is



FIG. 1.—Old man returning from market. FIG. 2.—Another man (acrocephalous) coming from market. FIG. 3.—Microcephalous man. FIG. 4.—Scaphocephalous (boat-headed) man.

very much elongated in the antero-posterior direction. There is no forehead, or at least it retreats immediately behind the eyebrows. Now we find analogous heads in our own day in the Haute-Garonne. They are due to the constant use, from the tenderest age, of a bonnet that compresses the head circularly at the height of the forehead and temples. The cranium can grow only in the posterior direction. No doubt the head of the old man has been deformed by some analogous process. Other deformities of

the cranium are the result of a malady that, obliterating prematurely certain bony sutures, prevents the head from growing in a certain direction, and gives it an abnormal shape. They are largely represented in Greek art.

"A terra-cotta from Asia Minor (Fig. 4) shows a subject whose cranial deformity is to-day described by scientists under the name of scaphocephaly (Greek *skaphe*, boat, and *kephale*, head). His cranium bears a striking resemblance to a boat turned keel upward and having its length in the antero-posterior direction. That is to say, the skull is greatly elongated behind and terminates above in a ridge like that of the roof of a house. The premature obliteration of the interparietal sutures has prevented the head from developing along the transverse diameter.

"A like deformity is reproduced in a terra-cotta from Tanagra, not yet catalogued. Others show us the deformity commonly called [in France] *la tête en poire* [pear-head] or, in scientific parlance, acrocephaly. Of this kind is a grotesque from Tanagra, representing a man carrying a basket. His forehead is very high and narrow, so that his eyes are situated nearly in the middle of the height of his face. The skull is here developed exclusively in a vertical direction (Fig. 2).

"A terra-cotta from Asia Minor possesses a head whose forehead ends in a point anteriorly; in place of a surface it presents an angle. This deformity is no more imaginary than the others. It is well known to pathologists, who give it the name of trigonocephaly; it is due to arrested development of the forehead. When the stoppage of growth is congenital and acts on the whole skull, the result is microcephaly (*mikros*, little, and *kephale*, head). The microcephalous person has a singular aspect (Fig. 3); his head is reduced to a minimum, like that of a dog; consequently he has no forehead, and the face is bounded above by the eyebrows. The face is very much developed, the nose prominent, and the chin retreating. Such

were the two microcephalous persons exhibited about twenty years ago under the name of "the last of the Aztecs." They attracted great attention and made the beginnings of Barnum's fortune. They had really nothing Aztec about them, and were nothing but poor idiots. There are among the Greek terra-cottas numerous examples of such a conformation. It is one of the favorite subjects of the modelers, and they

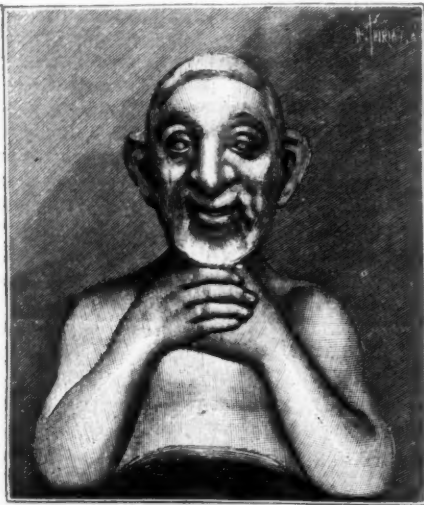


FIG. 5.—Statuette of an idiot who is strangling from over-eating.

reproduce it with extreme fidelity. For lack of sufficient scientific knowledge, the critics regard them, nevertheless, simply as grotesque caricatures.

"These artists have also tried their hand at the hydrocephalous person with his enormous head. He is sculptured with huge forehead, salient temples, dilated skull, and little sunken eyes (terra-cotta from Smyrna at the Louvre). As to the grotesque number 707 of the catalogue (terra-cotta from Smyrna), representing an idiot strangling himself (Fig. 5) it is marvelous in its truth to nature. It is a person half microcephalous, with small head and retreating forehead. He has eaten gluttonously, and holds his hands to his throat with a sensation of stifling. This is a frequent accident in idiot-asylums, and the Greek statuette is as true to-day as when first made.

"As we have seen, the Greeks were above all wonderful observers and did not depend on their imagination as much as has been thought. They did not despise whatever comicalities their daily life offered them. Not content with reproducing the beautiful in all its forms they sought humorous subjects, and far from inventing their pieces, they found them among the people, among the passers-by, in the perpetual movement to and fro of the public thoroughfares."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Emma Eames on Prima Donnas.—"How to become a prima donna?" was the question asked of Emma Eames by a writer in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. She replies:

"A prima donna is a combination, a composite of material and spiritual woman. You can't be a prima donna because you are beautiful, or because you can sing, or because you can act, or because any one of these gifts is perfect alone. Women, I think, are essentially the spirits of earth. The things they do in the world are by inspiration, by intuition—that is all. When I was ten years old I felt I was going to be something."

"What were the words—what did it say?" asked the interviewer. Her face was "desperately earnest" as she replied:

"Can I tell you, or any one, what the language of a child's soul is? Even now, can I describe the intuition that prompts me to say what I am saying to you? What is it, this silent language within that drives us on to destinies that are great or small? It is that little bit of God, that divine essence, that the world cannot reach to kill in us. Look at it in all artists; what can destroy their temperament which is the secret of their work? It is the same with a painter, a writer. Their lives may get twisted, through worldly circumstances, but the gift is always there; the power to feel, the spirit that bears them up above the rest, it is always there; it must be there before they are great."

NOTES.

A NEW REVIEW TO APPEAR.—A conference of representatives of universities and colleges was held on Saturday, April 6, at the rooms of the Reform Club, Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, this city, for the purpose of founding a new review, to be called *The American Historical Review*. Those present were: Professor Sloane, of Princeton; Professor Hart, of Harvard; Professor McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Stillé, ex-provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Professors Robinson, Munro, and Cheney, of Philadelphia; Dr. Friedenwald, of Philadelphia; Professor Foster, of Dartmouth; Professor E. G. Bouine, of Western Reserve; Professor G. B. Adams, of Yale; Professors Burgess, Osgood, and Dennison, of Columbia; Professor Gross, of Harvard; Professor Wrong, of the University of Toronto; Professor Meacham, of Hartford Theological Seminary; Professor Lucy Salmon, of Vassar; Professors Tyler and Stephens, of Cornell; Professor Jameson, of Brown; Professor Andrews, of Bryn Mawr; Charles Francis Adams, John C. Ropes, and Dr. Bancroft. It was decided to establish an historical quarterly with the title given above, and an editorial board was elected, as follows: Professor George B. Adams, Yale; Professor Sloane, Princeton; Professor Stephens, Cornell; Professor McMaster, University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Hart, Harvard. The University of Chicago will also be represented on the board. The duty of choosing a managing editor was committed to the editorial board. The first number of the new quarterly is expected to appear early next Fall. A special feature will be book-reviews.

Two facts point to one conclusion—that Charles Dickens retains his place in literature. The first is the fact that publishers find it pays to bring out new editions of the works of Dickens. They not only sell, but they sell largely, and the demand for them shows no signs of slackening. The second fact is, that at a recent sale of memorials of Dickens there was an unexpected manifestation of popular interest, and every token and trifle connected with the person of the great novelist brought a high price. Think of paying \$600 for the top of an ordinary writing-desk, because Charles Dickens wrote "Edwin Drood" on it! The day of Dickens promises to have a long afternoon.—*The Christian Leader, Boston.*

The Athenæum does not receive Mr. Cable's "John March, Southerner," with very hospitable hands. It says: "It must be confessed that with the heartiest good will in the world this is an almost unintelligible story to follow; the characters are so numerous, and are hurled in, as it were, in so confused a manner, and the language is so jerky and allusive, that to disentangle the plot would try any reader's patience. A determined attempt on our part has succeeded in extracting some meaning and a certain amount of good matter about love from the book; but it is impossible conscientiously to recommend the effort to any but the most leisured reader. The American is occasionally terrible."

OF the many stories told of Rossetti, the following, from *The Book-Buyer*, is one of the most ludicrous: "It was with difficulty that Rossetti was prevented at one time from purchasing, for a very large sum, a young elephant. Browning said to him: 'What, on earth will you do with him, Gabriel?' and Rossetti replied: 'I mean to teach him to clean windows. Then, when some one passes by the house, he will see the elephant cleaning the windows, and will say, "Who lives in that house?" and people will tell him, "Oh! that's a painter called Rossetti," and he will say, "I think I should like to buy one of that man's pictures;" so he will ring to come in, and I shall sell him a picture.'"

STEVENSON'S birthday and Christmas parties seem to have been almost royal functions, and were attended by the noblest of the islanders. There is a touching incident recorded of him at the last Christmas gathering held at Vaillima. A pink Cupid at the top of the Christmas-tree was the success of the entertainment; and when the guests had gone he remarked: "Now, look here! let us remember to have Cupids to go all round among our people next year."—*The Academy.*

SCIENCE.

MAKING A HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

CORDITE, the new explosive, has attained double notoriety through its great power and by reason of the celebrated "cordite scandals" and lawsuits to which it has given rise in England. In a fully illustrated article in *The Strand Magazine*, on "How Explosives are Made," the author, W. G. Fitz Gerald, describes a visit to the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham, which has undertaken the manufacture of this new explosive. Concerning the power of cordite, he says:

"The following facts attest the tremendous power of this explosive: The charge of ordinary black powder for the service rifle is 70 grains, and this gives a muzzle velocity of 1,850 feet per second. A cordite charge of 30 grains gives a velocity of 2,000 feet. Again, the powder charge for the 12-pounder gun is 4 pounds, while the cordite charge for the same weapon is 15¾ ounces; and the latter gives far better results."

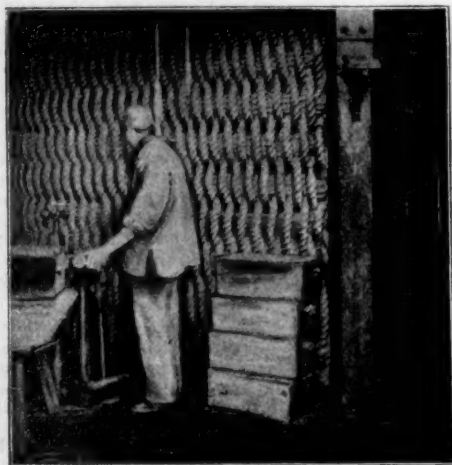
As cordite is made from gun-cotton, the first operation is picking the cotton and separating the fibers. After drying, it is saturated in acid, three parts sulfuric to one part nitric, one and one fourth pounds of cotton absorbing thirteen and a half pounds of acid. It is then dried, then washed, then boiled for four or five days. The process thereafter is described as follows:

"From the vats the long-suffering cotton comes out like wet oatmeal; then comes more churning and washing, until at length the molding process is reached, and the cotton is pressed into big cubes of 2½ pounds. These cubes are veritable gun-cotton, and when pressed flat and furnished with a dry cylinder and a fulminate of mercury detonator, they are quite ready for torpedo work. The gun-cotton press-house, depicted in the illustration, is furnished with what is called a protective rope mantelet, or wall of rope, such as is used in fortifications.

"To make cordite, the dry gun-cotton is taken to the nitroglycerin house, a wholly extraordinary building, literally buried under a mound or hill, and approached by a burrow-like, brick-lined passage in the earth . . . and it is there saturated with nitroglycerin, an almost colorless liquid. Should a single drop of this fall on the leaden floor, it is instantly wiped up with a damp cloth.

"The saturated gun-cotton is now called 'cordite dough,' and it is taken direct to the kneading-house, which is shown. The men, as may be seen from the photograph, wear curious respirators and bend over the sticky mass, which gives forth nauseous and deadly fumes. When thoroughly kneaded, the dough is

sent to the incorporating-house and placed in drums, which have slow-revolving screw blades; this mixing process goes on for seven hours. The component parts of cordite are as follows: nitroglycerin 57 parts, gun-cotton 38 parts, and five parts of mineral jelly, this latter being added three and a half hours after the dough or paste has been in the incorporating machine. Acetone is



THE CORDITE PRESS-HOUSE.

also added in quantities of 15 pounds 10 ounces to every charge of 75 pounds. One of the final operations takes place in the molding-house. There 1¼ pounds of cordite paste is pressed and molded; the mold and its contents are then placed in another machine, and, to the amazement of the onlooker, out comes 2,000 feet of what looks like brown twine, with a diameter of .0375 inches. This is finished cordite, and it is wound upon a reel. For 6-inch

quick-firers, cordite with a diameter of .3 inch is turned out, and as it emerges from the machine it is cut into 14-inch lengths.

"[In] the interesting operation of 'ten-stranding' ten reels of cordite, just as they come from the machine, are fixed in a rack . . . and are wound simultaneously on to a single reel, the object being to secure uniformity of explosiveness. Furthermore, six 'ten-stranded' reels are afterwards wound upon one, and the 'sixty-stranded' reel is then ready to be sent away. Minute details as to whose hands it has passed through accompany each



MIXING CORDITE DOUGH.

reel; and the end of the thread is secured with a band of webbing. Ultimately, the cordite is cut into little bits and made into bundles for the cartridge cases. . . .

"[Into] a pool adjoining the cordite works . . . water from the various nitroglycerin houses is most carefully drained, since such water contains a certain quantity of nitroglycerin. Every Saturday this extraordinary pond is blown up by means of a dynamite cartridge, in order to get rid of the explosive matter it contains. After the terrible explosion in the nitroglycerin house, on the 7th of May, 1894, when four men were blown to pieces, such a large quantity of nitro-glycerine accumulated in the pool that, when it came to be blown up, the result was really startling. . . . The tremendous force of the explosion blew holes 20 feet deep around the pond.

"The Royal Gunpowder Factory turns out about 500 tons of cordite and 5,000,000 pounds of black powder every year, though the output varies according to orders received. For our own part, we would far sooner work in the cordite factory than in the powder mills, for once the dough is mixed, cordite is absolutely safe to handle indeed; you might hold a piece of it to a lighted match without causing any excitement; it would simply burn."

Electric Snow.—"The story of a most remarkable snow-storm," says *The New York Tribune*, "is told by Lieut. John P. Finley, one of the best-informed meteorologists in the United States, who encountered the storm in making an ascent of Pike's Peak. He says the storm could best be described as a 'shower of cold fire.' In reality it was so charged with electricity as to present a scene more easily imagined than described. At first the flakes only discharged their tiny lights on coming in contact with the hair of the mule on which the lieutenant was mounted. Presently they began coming thicker and faster, each flake emitting its spark as it sank into drifts of the snow or settled on the clothing of the lieutenant or the hair of the mule. As the storm increased in fury and the flakes became smaller, each of the icy particles appeared as a trailing blaze of ghostly white light, and the noise produced by the constant electric explosions conveyed an impression of nature's power which Lieutenant Finley will never forget. When the storm was at its height and each flake of snow was like a drop of fire, electric sparks were shaken in streams from the lieutenant's finger tips, as well as from his ears, beard, and nose, and a wave of his arms was like the sweep of flaming sword-blades through the air, every point of snow touched giving out its little snap and flash of light." This phenomenon, though rather rare, is by no means new to meteorologists, it having been recorded several times before. By some authors it seems to have been treated as a sort of phosphorescence, but if Lieutenant Finley's description is correct there can be no doubt that each flake was charged, in this case, with static electricity.

SYMMETRY IN CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

EVERY student of chemistry knows that there are many compounds whose molecules contain precisely the same number of the same kind of atoms, yet whose physical characteristics are quite different. Chemists explain this on what seems to be the only possible hypothesis: namely, that the atoms differ in arrangement. We have thus come to understand that the arrangement or structure of the ultimate particles of a body has very much to do with its properties; yet those who have not followed the wonderful progress of modern organic chemistry scarcely realize how chemists have analyzed this structure, till we almost seem to see it with the eye. This popular ignorance is largely due to the fact that this branch of chemistry is usually considered rather abstruse, and few attempts have been made to present it in popular form. Such an attempt has recently been made, however, in the editorial columns of *The Saturday Review*, London, March 16, with a fair degree of success. We quote below a portion of the article:

"The great majority of researches in organic chemistry are based on a theory barely forty years old, the work of many minds, the theory, namely, of atom-linking. Carbon links itself with carbon and with the atoms of other elements according to certain laws; this theory has shown the way and supplied the means for the synthetic production of almost innumerable compounds, useful and otherwise. It is hardly too much to say that without the guidance of this theory, many of our most valuable industries would have made but little progress, and some would never have existed at all. In recent years this theory of atom-linking has been united with another theory, which is, in fact, in point of date the older theory by a few years. This is the theory of molecular symmetry discovered by Pasteur about the year 1853. In simple language his theory was that the smallest particles which can exist, namely the molecules, are, like the objects we see around us, either symmetrical or unsymmetrical. The image of an unsymmetrical object as seen in a mirror is different from the object, one being right-handed and the other left-handed, the existence of one always suggesting the possible existence of the other. A right-hand glove, for example, is unsymmetrical and implies the possible existence of a left-hand glove which is its image, and is not identical with it. A screw which we drive in by twisting in a certain direction suggests another kind of screw which we should have to twist in the opposite direction. The one is dextral, and the other sinistral. A similar kind of one-sidedness Pasteur discovered to be characteristic of the ultimate particles of certain compounds. Tartaric acid, he found, had a kind of right-handed twist or lopsidedness, and suggested the existence of its image having a left-handed twist. This new kind of tartaric acid Pasteur was able to prepare. 'I have made,' he said to a friend at the time, 'a great discovery, and am so elated that a nervous tremulousness has seized me.' The results of the union of the two theories, the theory of atom-linking and the theory of molecular symmetry, cannot yet be altogether foreseen, but already we have acquired a clearer insight into the arrangement and nature of the atoms than either theory alone could give.

"In the artificial production of these unsymmetrical molecules it is found that the two kinds are always produced in equal numbers, just as a glove-maker turns out an equal number of right- and left-hand gloves. And by suitable means the two kinds can be separated from one another. In nature, on the other hand, we find, where we have asymmetry at all, that one kind of structure alone predominates. The chemist in his laboratory produces dextral and sinistral tartaric acids mixed in equal quantities. The grape produces only the dextral tartaric acid. Similarly, the sugar-cane and beetroot produce only the dextral sugar, though, as far as we know, it would be equally easy to produce the sinistral, or a mixture of both. It is not strange that asymmetry should exist in nature; what is remarkable is the existence of one form only to the exclusion of the other: and this peculiarity is not confined to the chemical molecules, but is the character of asymmetry generally in the structure of animals and plants. If things are lopsided, they are nearly always lopsided on the same side. In the human body, for example, the internal arrangement is unsymmetrical, the heart generally being on the left side,

though one or two rare cases have been noted of a reversed arrangement. If human beings could be synthesized in a laboratory, we should expect an equal number to have their hearts on the right side as on the left. The spiral shells of certain snails are dextral, having the twist of a right-handed screw; only a few rare sinistral specimens have been found. Flat fish, again, are unsymmetrical through lying on their left side; here and there a specimen has been found which lay on its right side. There are numerous other instances of asymmetry in nature, all exhibiting the same uniformity of oneness.

"Asymmetry is, moreover, a property or peculiarity of the Earth itself. Our world rotates about its axis in one direction from west to east, and implies the possible existence of another world, not necessarily a better world, rotating in the opposite direction. We should have, in fact, a realization of the kind of world imagined by the author of 'Through the Looking-Glass.' In this new world the Sun would rise in the west and set in the east, while, to complete the picture, all the forms of asymmetry in this world would have to be reversed. Our hearts would be on the right side of our bodies. Flat fish would lie on their right side; snails would be left-hand screws, and the sugar-cane would produce a left-hand sugar. In this new world there would, however, be no new chemistry. Our chemistry has, in fact, taught us how to make not only the symmetric compounds existing in nature, but their counterparts also, which had never hitherto been found, and perhaps had never existed before. The artificial production of any organic compounds obtained from plants and animals was for a long time considered impossible without the aid of vital force. But chemistry was not to be limited by vital force, nor was it merely to imitate it. Vital force can produce only one of a pair of asymmetric compounds; while chemical synthesis can produce both, thus succeeding where vital force apparently fails."

THE GERM THEORY TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

THERE is nothing new under the Sun." Some time ago we published extracts from an article by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler showing that the old Greek philosophers held to the theory, regarded by many as distinctly modern, that man is descended from animals of a lower type. *The National Druggist*, April, referring to this article, remarks that the germ theory of disease also had its advocates among the ancients. After quoting *THE LITERARY DIGEST*'s article entire, it goes on as follows:

"Concerning the anticipation of the germ theory of the causation of disease, let us consult M. Terentius Varro, the Roman Consul to whose rashness and presumption the disaster of the battle of Cannæ was largely due. In a work on Country Life (*De Re Rustica*), written about 115-110 B.C., in one of the chapters devoted to the choice of a site for a villa, and the construction of the latter, he says:

"You should choose for the site of a villa the foot of a well-wooded hill, where there may be wide-spreading pasture land, and it [the villa] should front toward the most salubrious winds. A front toward the point at which the Sun rises at equinox [*i.e.*, the true east] is very convenient, since it has some shade in Summer, and the benefit of the Sun in Winter. If, by necessity, you must build near by a river, you must be careful to place your house in such a situation that it shall not be intensely cold in Winter, and insalubrious in the Summer time. You must also pay attention as to whether there be marshy places around, and for the same reasons, and moreover because when they dry up they breed certain minute animals, invisible to the eye, and which, carried by the winds [or air], penetrate the mouth and nostrils, and propagate obstinate diseases."

"Further on we have an imaginary conversation between Fundianus, a landed proprietor, Agrius, a farmer, and Scrofa, a sort of interlocutor, frequently introduced by our author when he wishes, by a dialogue, to enforce some point, previously given in didactic style, as in the present instance. Says Fundianus:

"Suppose I should become heir to a farm of this kind, what shall I do to avoid contagion?"

"Sell it," answers Agrius, 'for what you can get for it, or abandon it altogether.'

"Not so," interpolates Scrofa, 'you must be careful that your

house shall not front the direction from which the insalubrious winds usually blow; nor be built in a hollow valley, but on an eminence, where, if unwholesome emanations come, they will be most quickly dispelled. Another advantage [offered by the eminence] is that a place on which the Sun shines all day is the most salubrious, since *if any animalcules develop, or are brought thither, they are either at once driven away by the wind, or they soon perish from dryness* [of the atmosphere].

"We have translated freely, but have been careful to preserve the exact meaning of the Latin in the more important phrases, printed in italics.

"Varro was not a good general, as the result of Cannæ shows, but he was a philosopher a long way ahead of his day and generation, and nearly 2000 years thereafter."

EXPERIMENTING WITH THE NEW GAS.

THE newly discovered gaseous constituent of the air received its name of "argon" from its extreme inertness, the Greek words of which it is composed signifying "no work." Its discoverers have been unable to force it to combine chemically with anything. A French chemist, however, M. Berthelot, the well-known perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, has been more fortunate, and his work, says *Industries and Iron*, London, March 22, "supplies the first bit of solid information concerning the chemical properties of argon." We quote further from the report in the same journal:

"In experimenting with a small quantity of that substance furnished by Professor Ramsay, he has found that under the influence of the silent electric discharge it combines with various organic compounds, and notably with benzene. It is decidedly interesting to discover that argon, which is supposed to be totally inert, and has been vainly subjected to all the most potent agencies at the command of the chemist, is all the time capable of forming a variety of combinations under conditions which always exist in the atmosphere. Great interest also attaches to M. Berthelot's communication in connection with the obscurity which hangs over the chemical nature and relationships of the new substance. For he pointed out years ago that nitrogen combines, under the influence of the silent discharge, with hydrocarbons like benzene, with carbohydrates such as go to build up the tissues of plants, and even with tertiary products such as ether. A bit of moist filter-paper, for example, exposed to the silent discharge in presence of nitrogen, whether alone or mixed with oxygen, absorbs a considerable amount, producing a nitrogenized compound which, on heating with soda-lime, gives off abundance of ammonia. As argon seems to be absorbed in the same way, it would be very interesting to learn whether its compound also yields ammonia on heating, or, if not ammonia, then what? M. Berthelot promises further details, and meanwhile we may congratulate ourselves upon having obtained an introduction to this very shy and retiring substance, which, so far as the acquaintance goes, seems to bear a remarkable resemblance to nitrogen."

Experimental Production of Illusions and Hallucinations.—Professor Newbold, in a recent paper, as reported in *Science*, said that "in twenty-two cases out of eighty-six tried, he had produced illusions by causing the patient to gaze into a transparent or reflecting medium, such as water, objects of glass, and mirrors. The phantasm usually appeared within five minutes, was preceded by cloudiness, colors or illumination of the medium, and varied from a dim outline to a brilliantly colored picture. These were often drawn from the patient's recent visual experience, but were often unrecognized and sometimes fantastic. Successive images were usually related, if at all, by similarity, but often no relation was discoverable. The image was often destroyed by movements of the medium and by distracting sensory impressions and motor effort. The speaker was not inclined to regard the phantasms of the glass as demonstrating the existence of subconscious visual automatisms, but rather as illusions of the recognized types. But he was not prepared to deny that visual automatism might in some cases exist and be traced in such phantasms."

THE CELESTIAL POLE PHOTOGRAPHED.

IT would seem a rather absurd task to attempt to photograph an invisible and imaginary point in the heavens, yet it requires but a slight degree of hyperbole to assert that this has been done successfully by M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent French astronomer. He has contributed to *Cosmos*, Paris, March 16, an account of what he has accomplished, and we will let him speak for himself—in translation, of course:

"The perpetually changing position of the celestial pole amid the stars, due to divers movements of the earth, of which the principal is that of the precession of the equinoxes, can be determined with great precision by pointing a photographic apparatus toward the pole and letting the stars trace, by their movement around this point, their paths on the plate intended to register the motion.

"As long ago as the Winter of 1869-70 I made a first trial to determine the position of the pole by observation of the movement of circumpolar stars. The pole was then situated nearly in the middle of a line drawn between two stars of the seventh magnitude, near the



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ROTATION OF THE STARS ABOUT THE POLE.

North Star. It was marked by the rotation of three little stars forming an elongated triangle and representing in some sort the last constellation that turns about the pole.

"By reason of the relatively rapid displacement of this point on the celestial sphere it is interesting to determine periodically the precise position of the prolongation of the Earth's axis. The skilful constructor Fleury-Hermagis having expressed a willingness to put at the disposition of the observatory of Juvisy an excellent six-foot photographic objective, and the Messrs. Lumine having offered plates of a remarkable sensibility, we chose, during the past Autumn, the clearest moonless nights to direct the apparatus toward the pole, keeping it immovable, to receive on the plate the circular traces of all the neighboring stars. The experiment succeeded admirably. The times of exposure were 2, 4, and 6 hours. We see on the plates the circular traces, in arcs of 30°, 60°, and 90°, of a considerable number of stars of all magnitudes, the size of the trace depending on the photogenic state of the star and the speed of its movement, which is less as we approach the pole. The plates were 18 by 24 centimeters [about 6 by 8 inches], covering more than 12 by 16 degrees and bearing the traces of more than 200 stars.

"The harmonious image of the tranquil movement of the Earth shows itself on these photographs as in a celestial reflection furnished by the stars themselves. It has been endeavored to reproduce by photogravure the plate whose exposure was four hours. This reproduction does not include the palest stars of the photograph, but it gives the most brilliant and furnishes an idea of the circular paths. The figure has been not reduced but trimmed off. It contains one hundred circumpolar stars, that may be identified on the catalogues, notably that of Carrington.

"The photograph was taken on the 6th of September last, and the exposure lasted 250 minutes, from 7:50 P.M. till midnight. The arcs of the paths thus measure 60.5°. The image shown here is direct, that is, as one sees it in looking at the heavens with the naked eye. The stars are turning in the direction opposed to that of the hands of a watch."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSOR BRAUNER, of Prague, thinks, on spectroscopic evidence, that argon may possibly exist in nebulae, the chief line of nebulae being apparently identical with a strong argon line.

COURTSHIP AMONG SPIDERS.

THE importance of courtship to the human race is sufficiently attested by the pains taken by hundreds of novelists to describe the process, and by the eagerness with which thousands of readers follow it, in their pages, through its various ramifications to its happy termination. We might infer that among animals, too, the choice of a mate is an interesting process. That this is, in fact, true is the testimony of many naturalists; but all agree that in the spider world courtship is especially fascinating, owing to the remarkable methods adopted by the male spider in ingratiating himself. These methods seem to indicate that the female spider is especially captivated by acrobatic feats. A close study of the matter has been made by two American naturalists, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, who give some of the results in the *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences*, vol. x. We quote the following abstract of their report from *Natural Science*, March:

"The antics of the male spider during courtship are well known, largely owing to the careful observations of two American naturalists, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham. There are, however, the most diverse ideas as to the precise distance at which a spider can see a fly or a lady spider. The extremes are one eighth of an inch on the one hand, and 'three or four yards' on the other. These differences of opinion require, if possible, some reconciliation. And Mr. and Mrs. Peckham attempt this, partly by direct observation and partly by criticism. M. Plateau, to whose experiments upon mimicry and color-meaning we referred in our last number, seems to have based his theory of limited vision in spiders upon the futile attempts which a female wolf spider makes to recover her egg-sac when it has been snatched away. According to the Peckhams, this does not necessarily go for much in the way of the desired proof. For the egg-sac is manufactured in such a position that the anxious parent has probably never seen it in her life, and only recognizes it by touch. Direct experiment tended to prove this assertion. There is, too, as an instance of aggressive clearness of vision, the terrible spider of the pampas, described by Mr. Hudson, which starts in pursuit of any one passing within three or four yards of its lurking-place. Some little spiders kept in captivity darted upon a gnat when it was five inches away.

"But the sharpness of vision appears to be accentuated by love. A male of *Saitas pulex* was put into a box in which was a female of the same species twelve inches away; we are told 'that he perceived her at once, lifting his head with an alert and excited expression, and went bounding toward her.' That recognition, in these cases, really is due to sight, and not to any other sense, appears to be shown by the fact that if two spiders are back to back they do not become aware of each other's presence, no matter how close they may be. Moreover, one male, when in the ecstasy of courtship, was interrupted 'by taking him out and gently blinding his eyes with paraffin. He was then restored to the box, where he remained quite indifferent to the presence of the females which had excited him so much a few moments before.' But one of these males, apparently suspecting some trick, carefully cleansed his eyes from the paraffin by rubbing them with the palpi, and then began 'dancing before a female three and one half inches away.' A female of a species named *Astai vittata*, observed to attract the opposite sex, was temporarily removed and painted of a bright blue; the male spiders, who had before been unremitting in their attentions, treated her with the most absolute indifference. After a few moments, however, one of them suddenly leaped upon her, but whether this was the result of hunger or of love does not appear. At any rate, the experiment seemed to argue some color-sense in the creatures. A further series of experiments put this belief upon a firmer footing. The approach to the lair of a spider was covered with variously colored paper, which at first proved baffling, but was later recognized. Altogether it would appear that spiders are by no means so deficient in sight and in the power of differentiating color as has been urged in some quarters."

THE liquefaction of hydrogen has finally been accomplished by Professor Olszewski, of Cracow, Professor Dewar's rival. He finds that the lightest of all gases liquefies at 243° below zero.

ARGON AGAIN; ALSO HELIUM.

STRANGE creatures have strange companions. Curious as the discovery of argon was, it is still more curious that it should have been the means of proving the existence on our Earth of an element hitherto supposed to exist only in the Sun. We quote from *The Electrical Review*:

"The detection of the gas argon in the atmosphere is being followed by a rapid series of discoveries of great interest. Chemists have long known, theoretically, of the existence of another element which has been called helium, and which was revealed by the spectroscope in the Sun's rays. It was not known to exist in this planet. Professor Ramsay a few days ago, in order to find whether there was something in the world with which argon would keep company, was examining an extremely rare earth found in Norway and known as cleveite. When this mineral is treated with weak sulfuric acid it gives off a gas which has hitherto been regarded as nitrogen. The professor found by close examination that it was not nitrogen, but argon, and, moreover, there was associated with it another gas which he found to be, to use his own words, gas which had not yet been separated. He submitted it to Professor Crookes, and the result is to show that the gas thus found is helium.

"M. Berthelot, continuing his experiments in Paris [recently noticed in THE DIGEST], found that in manipulating argon he developed at an ordinary pressure a magnificent fluorescent substance, greenish yellow in color and characterized by a spectrum similar to that of the Aurora Borealis. From this he deduced that the northern lights are caused by fluorescent matter derived from argon and engendered through the influence of electrical emanations developed in the atmosphere."

The Proper Direction of the Great Toe.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Société de Biologie, a report of which appears in the *Progrès Médical*, Félix Regnault presented the abstract of an essay of his which is to appear complete in the proceedings of the Société d'Anthropologie. A translation appears in *The New York Medical Journal*, which we quote freely. "The direction of the great toe, according to Regnault, varies according to the way in which the foot is managed. Persons who habitually hold objects between the first and second toes have the great toe pointing inward in relation to the axis of the body. Narrow shoes, on the contrary, push the great toe outward. In persons who go barefooted and use their feet only for walking, anthropologists and physicians are agreed, up to the present time, that the great toe and inner border of the foot form a straight line. From numerous examinations it has been ascertained that in persons who have never worn shoes the great toe is in a state of slight adduction (the abduction of the French). Of thirty-six natives of Dahomey, who use the foot as a prehensile organ, sixteen had the toe pointing inward, six had it pointing straight forward, and fourteen had it directed outward. A few little barefooted children observed at Kehl showed slight adduction. Finally, numerous photographs preserved by the Société de Géographie show how frequent this adduction is among people who use their feet as prehensile organs and go barefooted. In the new-born the great toe is really parallel with the axis of the foot, but as soon as they begin to walk it is directed a little outward. It results from this that the rectilinear inner border of the so-called 'rational' shoe is in reality defective. All races have employed shoes with the inner border a little convex. This is seen in the footgear of the Chinese, and of the ancient Greeks, Romans, Gauls, and others. The important thing is not to exaggerate the curve in accordance with the demands of fashion."

THE dredging machines that are now built have enormous power and capacity. Many of them transport the dredged material to a considerable distance as well as dig it up from the sea-bottom. Some of the most powerful machines of this kind are those in use in British India. The dredge *Kuphus*, at Bombay, recently excavated 93,000 tons of material in 136 hours and carried it to a distance of four miles. In December, 1892, the same machine dredged 112,000 tons in 105½ hours. In a single day it once dredged and carried four miles no less than 6,000 tons. At Aden, the dredge *Mermaid* brought up 98,000 tons of a mixture of sand and shells and transported it five miles in 142 hours. At Otago, Japan, an interesting comparison has just been made between the expense of a machine that dredges and transports its own material, and of an ordinary dredge aided by steam-transports. By the latter method every cubic yard raised to the surface and carried two miles cost about 40 cents, whereas with the carrier-dredges the same amount carried 12 miles cost only 21 cents—scarcely more than half, though the distance was six times as great.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL APOSTLES' CREED.

ABOUT two years ago a pastor in Württemberg, named Schrentpf, refused to use the Apostles' Creed in public services because it contained statements of belief that he could no longer accept. Soon afterward, pupils of Professor Harnack, of Berlin, asked his advice as to the wisdom on their part of having the Apostles' Creed no longer included in the Ordination vow. His reply, in which he claimed that the statement, "conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary," could not stand the test of Scriptural or historical investigation, aroused a wild storm of controversy. Harnack's brochure was translated into English by Mrs. Humphry Ward, the author of "Robert Elsmere" and "Marcella," and the discussion assumed an international character throughout Protestant Christianity. A veritable flood of literature followed in a half-dozen languages. The two sides, conservative and liberal, may now be said to have formed an armed truce, and the opportunity is favorable for a bird's-eye view of what knowledge has been gained in reference to the origin and history of this most universal of all Christian confessions. Probably the ablest German representative of the conservative school is Professor Zahn, of Erlange, and the ablest English professor is Swete, of Cambridge. Their results practically agree. Zahn's are issued in a special brochure, and Swete's are found in a book of 110 pages entitled "The Apostles' Creed: its Relation to Primitive Christianity."

The Apostles' Creed, according to the views of these professors, considered in the light of the historical development of which it was the outcome, is the oldest, the most popular, and the most widely spread confession of Christendom. The present form is not the oldest in which the Apostles' Creed is known to have existed, but is the South Gallican shape of an older formulation of the Roman Church, which latter dates back to the beginnings of the Church. According to the researches in reference to the origin and form of the Creed and the Baptismal Formula made by the late Professors Zeszschwitz and Caspari, and by the common consent of conservative scholars at present, the original form of the Creed was as follows:

"I believe in God, the Father Almighty; and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, our Lord, who was born of the Holy Ghost and of the Virgin Mary, was crucified under Pontius Pilate, was buried, rose again on the third day, ascended to heaven, and sits at the right hand of the Father, from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead; and in the Holy Ghost, a Holy Church, Forgiveness of Sins, Resurrection of the Flesh."

The original Creed thus suffered some modifications and additions, such as the statement of the descent of Christ into hell, and the word "Chordea" or "Catholic" before Church. The Apostles' Creed is a further development of the baptismal formula. This is especially apparent when we compare the form used in African and Gallican churches from 186 to 210 A.D., and trace it back to earlier periods. The formula was practically the same as that which Justin the Martyr learned in Ephesus in 130, which Marcion found current in Rome in 145, and which could not have originated later than 120. And yet it can be demonstrated that a baptismal confession of this kind was asked by Paul of those he baptized and received into the Church, as is seen from Tim. vi. 12, although we do not know the wording of this confession. But the mention made in this passage of Pontius Pilate, as is done in nearly all baptismal confessions, is certainly significant; and it seems also to have contained several other statements, such as "from the family of David," which were afterward omitted. The fact that this creed spread with such extraordinary rapidity can only be explained on the ground that it emanated from some great center of influence. Such a center was Rome at the close of the first Christian century. It is highly probable that, in this city, between 90 and 120 A.D., the formula of baptism was matured, which finally gained general currency. With regard to the statement now so bitterly attacked, namely, "conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary," it is confidently stated that during the first four centuries of the Church not a single teacher of the Church called its biblical character into question, or doubted that it constituted a part and portion of the original Christianity as proclaimed by its Founder and the Apostles.

ANOTHER WORD ABOUT MR. HAWEIS'S
"NEW PULPIT."

THE recent article by the Rev. H. R. Haweis on "The New Pulpit," which we presented in our issue of February 16, was replied to by Bishop Foss, which reply we also published, in our issue of March 23. In *The North American Review* for April the Rev. C. Ernest Smith briefly reviews both these writers on this subject, granting that Mr. Haweis's article is "bright and entertaining, and contains many suggestive and helpful thoughts," but saying that the article is "chiefly remarkable for the odd idea that the writer has of the work and office of the Christian preacher." He thinks it singular that Bishop Foss "fails to note the remarkable standpoint of the writer of 'The New Pulpit.'" Mr. Smith infers that Mr. Haweis would have the preacher be a sort of Solomon in encyclopedic utterances, and he quotes these words from Mr. Haweis:

"The relations between a clever swindler and his employer, a woman plying her broom diligently, a clamorous widow worrying a police magistrate, the children in the street playing their vulgar little games and singing their vulgar little songs, the processes of digestion, the weather (that inexhaustible and invariably interesting topic), the occupations of Hodge, the secrets of fishing, the art of making bread or bottling wine—these were the topics of the Divine Preacher."

"This [says Mr. Smith] is all a mistake. These were not the topics of His sermons at all. These were but the illustrations He used. He had not three thousand subjects, but one subject; not a thousand and five sermons, but one sermon. He preached the Kingdom, and the Kingdom only."

"It is fortunate for the clergy—it is perhaps even more fortunate for their hearers—that Christ, and not Solomon, is their exemplar here. The man does not live who can talk profitably on all the widely differing interests of men. The attempt to do so would only end in dismal failure. But the preacher who would reach men, having, like his Master, but one subject and that the Kingdom of God, must also, like his Master, widely gather his illustrations for that one subject and use them unsparingly. As the sky above is ever one and yet ever varying, changing from day to day, so must the message from the Christian pulpit be. Its one subject, first and last and all the time, is the Kingdom of God. Let that be preached in all its fulness. Let its principles be unhesitatingly proclaimed. And then let the preacher bid each individual present, be his trade, calling, or profession what it may, go home and apply to himself in his own special needs the preaching of the Gospel he has just been listening to."

Such, at least, says Mr. Smith, was Christ's method. The mistake of Mr. Haweis's essay arose, he thinks, from a wrong view of the preacher's work. He argues that the sermon is not the weekly pabulum of "the modern Athenians who gather together week by week to hear something new;" that it is not the culminating effort of a week's laborious toil to produce something original, something startling, and is not "a sort of ecclesiastical fireworks intended to be discharged at the close of divine service." What, then, is it? he asks, and he answers himself as follows:

"It is simply that which declares, reveals, and makes better known the Kingdom of God. Its chief element is instruction. It is the teacher's voice delivering the faith as the Church of which he is a minister has received the same. There may be, there must be, variety. The more luminous, too, the teaching, the more successful the teacher. But his powers are to be concentrated on one subject, not frittered away over the vast fields of human work and enterprise."

"See this in Christ's own case. In St. Matthew xiii., we have many parables. They vary greatly in form, but there is the one truth running through all. They all deal with the one truth that in the Kingdom of God good men and bad men grow together until the harvest."

"Take again St. Luke xv. What, in the midst of variety of treatment, is the truth here? Only this, that in that kingdom the Father's love is such that it ever follows the sinner, even when in open rebellion."

"Thus, not Solomon, but Christ, rightly understood, was the best exponent of the New Pulpit."

IS THE WORLD RETURNING TO JUDAISM?

MODERN civilization has done much for the emancipation of the Jew and the recognition of his right to equal freedom. But what will become of Judaism under this freedom? To use the language of Mr. I. Zangwill (*North American Review*, April), will the emancipated Jew "throw off his distinctiveness and fade into the common run of men," or will he "keep his place in the new human brotherhood"? According to Mr. Zangwill, the modern Jew stumbles at every step "against a *débris* of problems."

"Not merely problems of 'doxy which the *Zeitgeist* brings to him as well as to Christianity, but problems of racial integration and disintegration, problems of transformation of sociologic function as of restoring the Jew to the soil, problems of 'ceremonial' conduct, of allegiance to the Mosaic and Rabbinic codes, problems of international politics, of immigrations and persecutions and Palestine-restorations, problems of patriotism, of fidelity to a universal Jewish citizenship, so jealous and exacting that it would even forbid intermarriage with the citizens of another country; and all these problems are complicated by problems of compromise between the ideal and the practical. For the Jew belongs to a race as well as to a religion, and may wish to remain in either, or both, or neither."

To determine the future development of Judaism, Mr. Zangwill invites us to study its long historical record. He traces its influence on Christianity and Islam, through which, he says, Judaism has communicated its moral impulse through the greater part of the civilized world, and he claims that during all these centuries Christianity and Mohammedanism have been doing Israel's work. But what has Israel been doing? Mr. Zangwill writes:

"Since the rise of Islam, Judaism has had no direct influence upon the outside world. With perhaps the solitary exception of fostering, through its distinctively religious thinkers, the scholastic philosophy of the latter part of the Middle Ages, Judaism has been dead to the world for over a thousand years. Speaking broadly, if Christianity had succeeded in eliminating the Jews, the religious history of Europe would have been the same as to-day. And not only has Judaism been dead to the world, for long, wretched periods it has been dead to itself; it has remained stereotyped, immobile. Between the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Centuries lie the Dark Ages of Judaism. But the miracle is that Judaism kept any spark at all—for these were the Ghetto Ages *par excellence*, the days of the yellow badge and the Dominican whip, 'and the summons to Christian fellowship.' It was life enough to have retained suspended animation."

Still, this admission of a thousand years of non-influence is qualified by Mr. Zangwill. He says:

"It is only as a religious organization that Israel has remained barren; as a race it has played a very considerable rôle in history, both in the gross and through the individual. Judaism may have stood still, but Israel never. As a body, Jews were the great agents of the Middle Ages—the wandering Jews, a human network of intercommunication. They carried literature and folklore; they brought science from Arabia to Europe by way of Spain; they invented the mechanism of commercial exchange, and, less creditably, were the chief slave-dealers. Medieval Israel was mainly an intermediary."

"It is only through isolated individuals that Israel has influenced the world at first hand. Through Spinoza it affected the

whole course of modern philosophy; through Ricardo it founded political economy; through Karl Marx and Lassalle it created socialism; through its financiers and politicians it has time and again shaped European politics; through a host of poets, scientists, actors, artists, musicians, and journalists—of whom *longest discere*—it has been in the van of the world. To-day, in spite of two thousand years of suppression, and though but a small fraction of the population of the world, it looms large in the arts and letters and bourses of every capital of civilization."

Mr. Zangwill thinks that the portion of Christianity which is hostile to Judaism is rapidly crumbling away. "Nebulous substitutes for the concrete Christ of the every-day Christian" are being supplied by Christianity itself. "The great writers to a man do not believe in Christ." The thinkers of Christendom are coming back to the Judaistic conception of life, and the modern spirit is more akin to that of the Old Testament than to that of any other religion. This idea is elaborated as follows:

"If I were asked to sum up in one broad generalization the intellectual tendency of Israel, I should say that it was a tendency to unification. The Unity of God, which is the declaration of the dying Israelite, is but the theological expression of this tendency. The Jewish mind runs to Unity by an instinct as harmonious as the Greek's sense of Art. It is always impelled to a synthetic perception of the whole. This is Israel's contribution to the world, his vision of existence. There is one God who unifies the cosmos, and one people to reveal him, and one creed to which all the world will come. In science the Jewish instinct, expressing itself, for example, through Spinoza, seeks for 'One God, one Law, one Element;' in esthetics it identifies the True and the Beautiful with the Good; in Politics it will not divide Church from State, nor secular history from religious, for Israel's national joys and sorrows are at once incorporated in its religion, giving rise to feasts and

fasts; in ethics it will not sunder Soul from Body; it will not set this life against the next, this world against another; even in theology it will not altogether sunder God from the humors of existence, from the comedy which leavens the creation. *Unitas, unitas, omnia unitas.*"

Mr. Zangwill concludes in the following strain:

"When one thinks how this earliest of theistic creeds, this original Catholic Democratic Church of Humanity, has persisted through the ages, by what wonderful constructive state-craft it has built up a race of which the motto might well be Sanity, Unity, Sanctity, a race of which the lowest unit is no forlorn outcast, no atom in a 'submerged tenth,' but an equal member of a great historic brotherhood, a scion of the oldest of surviving civilizations, a student of sacred books, a lover of home and peace: when one remembers how he has agonized—the great misunderstood of history—how his 'pestilent heresy' has been chastised and rebuked by Popes and Crusaders, Inquisitors and Missionaries, how he has remained sublimely protestant, imperturbable amid marvelous cathedrals and all the splendid shows of Christendom, and how despite all and after all he is living to see the world turning slowly back to his vision of life; then one seems to see 'the finger of God,' the hand of the Master-artist, behind the comedy-tragedy of existence, to believe that Israel is veritably a nation with a mission, that there is no God but God and Israel is his prophet; not Moses, not Christ, not Mohammed, but Israel, the race in whom God was revealed, and if whose faith and hope be a dream, it were well to abandon the search for significance in the futile and ephemeral life of man, and to look forward hopefully to the Messiah of the cosmic catastrophe."



I. ZANGWILL.

STRIFE BETWEEN CHURCHES AND PROFESSORS IN GERMANY.

THE "burning issue" in the Church circles in Germany is whether theological teachers are to be allowed to teach at the Universities doctrines which are directly at variance with the official standards of the Church which they represent. The question has in recent months come into the forefront of discussion in a dozen different ways and quarters, but has developed into a fierce controversy through the lectures delivered at Bonn by Professors Meinhold and Graefe, to a vacation audience of pastors. In one of these lectures the earliest portions of the Old Testament were analyzed into myths, and in the other the Lord's Supper was deprived of its fundamental character as a memorial feast of the death of the Lord. This innovation brought to light the chasm existing between the new theology championed by many of the theological professors at German Universities and the confessional status and faith of the Protestant churches at large. The latter are protesting against permitting men with such views to continue as the teachers of the coming generation of preachers, or demand at least that, by the side of these, men with convictions in harmony with the Church shall be placed at the Universities. Yet as a matter of fact the Church is practically helpless, as she has neither voice nor vote either in the appointment or the continuance in office of a theological professor, the exercise of this power being the prerogative of the State. The advocates of the new theology defend these innovators on the ground that their views represent the result of critical research and are an expression of the historic "*Lehrfreiheit*" which constitutes so marked a feature in the German Universities. Just how the conservatives feel can be learned from the *Deutsche Evangel Kirchenzeitung*, No. 6, from which we translate the following:

"If the National Protestant Church is to continue to exist as such, it admits of no doubt that the relation of the theological faculties to the education in theology must be seriously modified. The continual disturbance of the faith of the congregation by the professors of theology and the circles of pastors influenced by them will in the end disrupt the Church, or, if this extreme be avoided, the prominent Christians will sever their connection with the State churches. It will never do to risk the faith and the confession of the Church for the sake of a handful of so-called educated classes, who in the Press defend the modern theology and glorify it, but in their actual life despise the Church and the worship of God.

"The Government holds the position that it must recognize all the existing tendencies and trends of theology, therefore it appoints to vacant professorships representatives of thoroughly modern ideas. And this has been done by conservative as well as liberal governments. It is State policy in general. Yet the State will not tolerate radicalism and revolutionism in its own department. In the theological field, however, it is considered the proper thing to recognize such neological factors. In this appointment of theological professors the principle of adhering to the standards is not at all observed, and men are admitted to these chairs who are known to teach and to preach doctrines diametrically opposed to the official standards of the Church. The Church herself, in this question of such moment for her inner life, is virtually helpless.

"One way of remedying this evil would be not to permit the appointment of a man to a theological chair unless he has been in the university at least one year and in this way has managed to get an insight into the needs and conditions of the congregation."

In reference to the actual chasm existing between the representatives of the new ideas and the Church at large, another issue of the same journal says:

"At present modern theology is in hopeless antagonism to the faith of nearly the entire Church, especially its living members. A theological propaganda seeking to undermine the authority of the Scriptures and the public confession of the Church threatens to permanently and seriously damage the Church at large. It is for this reason that not so much the positive men in the ranks of the clergy as the wide-awake laymen throughout the Church have

taken up battle for the preservation of the standards of the Church. In the Rhine Province alone a petition against the Bonn professors received the signatures of more than 6,000 influential men.

"No church can exist without a confessional basis, and the Church of the Reformation cannot exist without the authority of the Scriptures. Even if we do not adopt the teachings of those who adhere to a strictly verbal theory of inspiration, yet on the whole their position is nearer right than that of their opponents, which makes the Scriptures to all intents and purposes purely a human product."

Similar utterances are found in scores of journals of the same class. Representative of these is the *Konservative Monatschrift* (No. 2), which sums up the status of the controversy in this manner:

"Either the naturalistic conception of the history of Israel must be adopted as advocated by the Bonn professor, or the old Gospel must be retained in the future as the cornerstone of the Church. These two cannot exist side by side. The one or the other is true, not both."

In the *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin (No. 64), Pastor Dammam, who starts this literary controversy by attacking the professors at Bonn, makes the open demand that for the peace of Zion they give up their positions, as they no longer teach the faith of the Church which they in their oaths as professors had before God and man promised to uphold and defend. If anything the controversy is growing in intensity and in extent. The latest and most significant utterance is the official reply given by the Consistory of the Church of Prussia to a number of petitions asking that the theological professors be instructed to teach "in accordance with the Scriptures and the Confessions." In this reply, the fact is acknowledged that these dangerous doctrines are taught, but at the same time the authorities decline to change matters by forcing the resignation of these men. The document says:

"It is a matter of principle in the Evangelical Church that in the field of doctrine efforts are made more and more to see the truth; but it would contradict this principle to secure the end by force and violence. Only the scientific investigation of truth can eventually lead to a clearer perception of this truth, and this method of investigation and research is the method in harmony with the spirit of the Protestant Church.

"The Church must expect the theological teachers to feel themselves in conscience bound to find themselves by the Word of God and the Confession of the Church, and pay due regard to this principle in the matter and manner of their instructions. The Consistory also announces that it has put forth all efforts to have the academic chairs of theology filled in the future by men of a more positive character, by men who are not only exponents of learning but who also serve the Church."

This latter claim is evidently the truth, as recent appointments are all in this line, such as Baetghen to Berlin, Oettli to Greifswald, Mühlau to Kiel, and others.

LINCOLN'S FAITH IN PRAYER.

THE religion of President Lincoln has sometimes been questioned, but there is ample evidence on record, especially such as has been transmitted by his biographers, that he was essentially Christian. The latest testimonial of this kind comes from Gen. James F. Rusling, who has contributed a paper to the "Lincoln Number" of *The Independent* (April 4), in which he says primarily that it may be that Mr. Lincoln's early beliefs were unsettled, but that it is certain that our great war, as it progressed, sobered and steadied him, and that in the end he came to "walk humbly before God." As striking evidence of this fact, General Rusling gives a conversation that occurred in his presence in July, 1863, in Washington, on the Sunday after the battle of Gettysburg. General Sickles had lost a leg on the second day of Gettysburg, and arrived in Washington on the Sunday following (July 5). As a member of General Sickles's

staff, General Rusling was called to see him, and while there Mr. Lincoln called, with his son Tad. We let General Rusling tell the story:

"He [Mr. Lincoln] greeted Sickles very heartily and kindly, of course, and complimented him on his stout fight at Gettysburg, and then, after inquiring about our killed and wounded generally, passed on to the question as to what Meade was going to do with his victory. They discussed this *pro* and *con* at some length, Lincoln hoping for great results if Meade only pressed Lee actively, but Sickles was dubious and diplomatic, as became so astute a man. And then, presently, General Sickles turned to him, and asked what he thought during the Gettysburg campaign, and whether he was not anxious about it?

"Mr. Lincoln gravely replied, no, he was not; that some of his Cabinet and many others in Washington were, but that he himself had had no fears. General Sickles inquired how this was, and seemed curious about it. Mr. Lincoln hesitated, but finally replied: 'Well, I will tell you how it was. In the pinch of your campaign up there, when everybody seemed panic-stricken, and nobody could tell what was going to happen, oppressed by the gravity of our affairs I went into my room one day and locked the door, and got down on my knees before Almighty God, and prayed to him mightily for victory at Gettysburg. I told him this was his war, and our cause his cause, but that we couldn't stand another Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville. And I then and there made a solemn vow to Almighty God that if he would stand by our boys at Gettysburg I would stand by him. And he *did*, and I *will*. And after that (I don't know how it was and I can't explain it) but soon a sweet comfort crept into my soul that things would go all right at Gettysburg, and that is why I had no fears about you.' He said this solemnly and pathetically, as if from the very depths of his heart, and both Sickles and I were deeply touched by his manner.

"Presently General Sickles asked him what news he had from Vicksburg. He answered, he had none worth mentioning, but that Grant was still 'pegging away' down there, and he thought a good deal of him as a general and wasn't going to remove him, though urged to do so; and 'besides,' he added, 'I have been praying over Vicksburg also, and believe our Heavenly Father is going to give us victory there too, because we need it, in order to bisect the Confederacy and have the Mississippi flow unvexed to the sea.' Of course he did not know that Vicksburg had already fallen, July 4, and that a gunboat was soon to arrive at Cairo with the great news that was to make that Fourth of July memorable in history forever.

"He said these things very deliberately and touchingly, as if he believed thoroughly in them. Of course, I do not give his exact words, but very nearly his words, and his ideas precisely. He asked us not to repeat what he said—at least, not then—lest 'people might laugh, you know.' But his tragic death, and the long lapse of years since, and his imputed infidelity if not atheism, would seem to justify my speaking now. General Sickles also well remembers the above conversation, and gave the substance of it in a recent after-dinner address in Washington."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY.

MR. WILLIAM E. BRYANT gives to the readers of *The New England Magazine* a very entertaining account of a recent visit to "Crow's Nest," the Northern country home of Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Bryant discovered in Mr. Jefferson "a religious man, with faith in God and a firm belief in a future existence." In this connection he writes:

"One pleasant Summer's day, after enjoying a fishing excursion with him, while riding home to 'Crow's Nest,' jogging along through the forest path, I had occasion to remark, turning from some discussion of stage matters, that it sometimes seemed to me that life was not ordered as wisely as it might have been, that we had too little opportunity to exercise our mature judgment and utilize our experience. The first twenty years of life, I said, are spent in preparation, and the next twenty in experiments and blunders, and when we are old enough to appreciate life and its opportunities, when we are really well balanced mentally and physically, then decay begins, and before we know it we are

ready to be shelved, if death does not cut us down before our powers have begun to decay. Mr. Jefferson listened quietly to my murmurings, putting out his hand occasionally to guard his face from the overhanging branches of the trees as we drove through the tangled wood-path, and then said with a quiet earnestness that was impressive:

"My friend, you are not right. You would be right if this life ended all. It does not. I feel sure you are wrong. It seems to me that there must be a hereafter, where we shall continue to grow. I am convinced that this is merely the beginning of life. There is much in nature itself to enforce the idea of immortality. The caterpillar even teaches that. Would God have made that crawling, unpleasant grub, and transformed it into a beautiful butterfly, perpetuating its existence from one state to another, and leave man, the noblest of his creatures, to grope through this world and be annihilated? Oh, no, my friend—there is surely a future for you and me not bounded by time. What it is I have no very clear idea; but it will be somewhere. It will be where we can grow and expand."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE "OLD SCOTS CHURCH" OF FREEHOLD.—On a wooded knoll some six miles north of the present town of Freehold, New Jersey, lies a neglected acre of historic ground that should be of interest to the Presbyterians throughout our land. It is the site of the old church built by the persecuted Covenanters soon after their exile to East Jersey in the days of James II. Within its walls was performed the initial act of the American Presbyterian Church that is recorded in the annals of its history. This act was the examination and ordination to the Gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Philadelphia of the Rev. John Boyd, first minister of the Freehold church. On the Lord's day, December 29, 1706, "in the public meeting-house of this place, before a numerous assembly," the apostolic McKemie, father of the American Church, Andrews, first pastor of Philadelphia, and Hampton, whom McKemie had brought over the year before to Maryland, united their different lines of ecclesiastical descent, and with their hands on the head of this young Scotchman, laid the foundation of the Presbyterian ministry of the New World. The church building has wholly passed away, and can be traced only by a slight depression in the center of the ground, and by the regularity in the lines of the surrounding gravestones.—*The Evangelist*.

SLANDER IN PRAYER.—In a decision rendered in connection with the suit for slander brought by Miss Tesela L. Kelso, librarian of the public library of Los Angeles, Cal., against the Rev. J. C. Campbell, Judge Clark overruled the demurrer of the defendant that his statement was privileged because it was uttered in the course of a prayer before his congregation in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The Court holds that no prayer containing a slander publicly uttered can be exempt from the legal consequences, and that no communication made by a pastor to his congregation is privileged because of such relation.

SOMETIMES the pastor whom the people do not want is the one whom they should keep. He has been administering to them the active medicines which they need, and feeding them, not with the condiments which conceal from them the unhealthfulness of a diseased appetite, but with the sincere milk of the word, with the view to preparing them to digest the strong meat instead of the tainted fruits and painted confectionery that their morbid palates desire.—*The Christian Advocate, New York*.

AN interesting item has reached us from Ohio, where a Roman Catholic priest gave notice at two services of a benefit which was to be held in the town in behalf of a Lutheran pastor who had lost all his property by fire. The priest recommended that his people buy tickets and so help a man whose misfortune was great, but the worth of whose work all recognized. That is an example of real Christian unity which deserves to be specially commended.—*The Outlook*.

MUCH of the church-life of the present day, especially in towns and cities, is nothing more than an elevated form of club-life; clubs, such as the Endeavor Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Daughters of Zion, the Sons of God, and various other semi-religious guilds, have, to a large extent, supplanted the regular worship of God in many churches. These fashionable clubs are clubbing the church to death.—*Church Leader, Cincinnati*.

A SOCIETY has been organized in London, called the Police Court Mission, to help in reclaiming persons, especially young men, who are arrested on comparatively slight charges. During the past year it has taken hold of 15,855 cases, and its success is most encouraging. It specially aims to reach persons arrested for the first time, who feel the stigma of the arrest, and are liable to become reckless if they are not encouraged to reform.

AT Kansas City, last week, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted a resolution that "we will hereafter remove our hats at divine worship and all indoor speaking." What next? Let them rather concentrate their efforts as against the saloon, and they will command the fullest sympathy of all good men.—*The Christian Observer, Louisville*.

ADVOCATES of so-called free thought are as senseless as the engineer who would knock out the cylinder-head of his engine to get free steam.—*The Christian Standard*.

THE preacher is on dangerous ground who is beginning to be more concerned about what men will say than about what God will think.—*The Ram's Horn*.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

BISMARCK'S ENEMIES AND ADMIRERS.

WHILE the German Emperor and the people in general honor the founder of their national unity in a manner seldom equaled in history, his opponents exhibit that lack of complaisance so peculiar to the Teuton, and refuse to recognize his great services because he opposed their views on some minor matters. The hatred of the Catholic Party and other oppositional factions in the Reichstag is, however, due rather to personal than to political motives. Bismarck treated the Reichstag like a lot of irresponsible pothouse orators, and was wont to designate the House as a "harmless debating club." The men who voted against the motions advocating that the House should send a deputation to the Old Chancellor in honor of his eightieth birthday, are anxious to have it known that they still stand by their guns, and their Press organs defend them accordingly. The *Germania*, Berlin, a Catholic paper, says:

"That the Freiherr von Buol-Berenberg and Herr Spahn were forced to take part in the dinner which His Majesty gave in honor of the ex-Chancellor's birthday, cannot be regarded as either dishonorable or degrading. The Emperor did not make any allusions, the toast was very short and very indifferent in its style, and was answered in a military manner; a member of the Center Party could therefore join in it in his military capacity, without a violation of his principles as a good Catholic."

The *Börsen Courier*, Radical, Berlin, says the Emperor is mistaken in his ideas of public opinion, and reminds him that, five years ago, he opposed Bismarck officially. The Socialist *Vorwärts*, Berlin, rejoices. "Bismarck," says the paper, "has been judged by the representatives of the people. It would, perhaps, have been possible to agree upon a simple, polite note of congratulation, but what the advocates of the motion intended was a demonstration in favor of Bismarck's work and mode of governing." The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Frankfurt, is of opinion that the minority intended to bring the Reichstag into ill-repute. The *Journal*, Mayence, says:

"The Berlin butchers have made Bismarck an honorary member of their Union. Small wonder; they recognize that his occupation had much in common with their bloody calling. It was he who, in 1866 and 1871, led thousands to slaughter. And his business, like that of the butchers, was a well-paying one. He prospered, and could have retired much sooner than he did had not a natural love for his calling caused him to remain in office as long as possible."

The foreign Press almost unanimously acknowledges that Bismarck deserves the thanks of the Germans for having cemented them together, although they cannot always agree that German unity is to be regarded as an advantage to other nations. A few of the German papers in the United States condemn the Old Chancellor, but their number and importance is not very significant. Most, the editor of the *Freiheit*, New York, thinks Cleveland and Bismarck are equally bloody tyrants, and the *Freidenker*, Milwaukee, says: "What a commotion! The German Empire would have been built any way; and it isn't a good thing either, come to look at it." The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, makes the following scathing comments:

"We see a people which, a quarter of a century ago, needed only political unity to become invincible. And we see the man who created this unity—hoped for by the poets and sighed for by the enthusiastic youth of the country as something very grand and beautiful, but scarcely attainable. And now that the founder of this unity is eighty years old, the chosen of the people refuse him—what? a dictatorship? A crown? At least a dukedom and a few millions? No—a congratulation! Are the people unworthy, or the institution designed to express its will? . . . Is the Emperor right in saying that the decision of the Reichstag is in direct opposition to the will of the people? If he is right, then those

hundred and sixty-three souls full of envy and spite are not the chosen of the people, and the sooner they cease to pose as such the better. But if the Emperor is wrong, if the fault lies with the citizens themselves, then woe to this nation of ungrateful dissenters; they do not deserve their unity, they deserve to be again rendered powerless by division, to be humiliated, beaten, plundered as before by their neighbors in the West and in the East."

The English papers express themselves in a similar manner. *The Morning Post*, London, says:

"As nearly one fourth of the members were absent, the resolution passed by the Reichstag cannot be considered decisive of the absolute opinion of the majority; but the fact that there were 163 members ready to refuse this courtesy to the great German patriot is a painful illustration of the strength of party passion among our Teutonic neighbors. . . . The Poles, perhaps, were consistent in the vote they gave, for they repudiate German nationality; but even the Socialists must acknowledge that, without Prince Bismarck, they would never have had a chance of airing their opinions in a National Parliament."

The Times, London, says:

"The Emperor has had the satisfaction of showing the absolute accord between his sentiments and those of his people, and at the same time has placed in a strong light the cordiality of the relations established between himself and the ex-Chancellor after a period of perhaps inevitable estrangement. If, as seems not altogether improbable, there was any ulterior design concealed beneath the rather remarkable opposition to the President's resolution, the result of the operation can hardly be found very satisfactory to the intriguers. . . . The Reichstag has certainly not risen in public estimation, nor can we readily conceive that any profit can be reaped by the sections to which the failure of the resolution is due."

The *Illustration*, Paris, reflects upon the vanity of all things earthly; the work of Bismarck, thinks the paper, is already crumbling away. It is no use, German unity will not last. But then, Wellington also became so unpopular that the rabble smashed his windows, and Bismarck may console himself with this as he sits by his fireside.

Heinrich von Paschinger, in the *Deutsche Revue*, Berlin, points out that the Triple Alliance is no less important than the unification of the Empire itself, and quotes Lothar Bucher, Bismarck's biographer, as follows:

"The most difficult and most important work ever performed by Bismarck was the cementing of the Triple Alliance. One must remember that there was, between Prussia and Austria, an antagonism of a century's duration, that Austria had been knocked down by us only a short time before, that Beust was a Premier ready to draw sword against us at any moment, and that France wooed Austria very earnestly. The alliance with Austria is Bismarck's own individual work, and it would never have been finished had not the Emperor of Austria trusted him fully."

WILL CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC GO TO WAR?

AMONG other troubles in South America is an impending war between Chile and the La Plata States. The Argentine Republic claims certain rich valleys settled by Chileans and claimed in turn by the Santiago Government as included in their territory according to the Treaty of 1881, which provides that the divisional line between the Argentine Republic and Chile shall be determined by the flow of the waters east and west of the Cordilleras. The valleys of the disputed territory are very rich, and it is only natural that both Governments desire to possess them. A war in South America must, however, always be displeasing to the United States, as it is likely to disturb the balance of power on the Southern Continent, and disturbs our sphere of influence.

The Buenos Ayres papers preach the war as earnestly and as confidently of success as the French papers before the war of

1870. The Chileans answer in a tone of cool contempt. The *Times*, of Argentina, Buenos Ayres, a very moderate paper, says:

"The configuration of the Cordilleras gives rise to serious questions as to when one system must be substituted for another in determining the *divortia aquarum*. It depends upon the system to be employed whether that exceptionally rich territory becomes Chilean or Argentine property, and there appears to be little doubt that our neighbors have made up their minds to take possession of it in virtue of their interpretation of the treaty, or by force, should this become necessary."

The *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, says:

"The agitation against Chile has turned all heads. Three thousand men of the regular army are to be sent to the Neuquen Territory, where 25,000 Chilians are settled; 200,000 militia are to be trained at once, and everywhere companies of sharpshooters are formed. Happily the ruling classes in Chile show enough common sense to counteract the excitement on this side of the Andes, and we hope to see some good effects from the interference of the United States, who would not like to see a war in South America."

"Chile has always endeavored to escape the influence of the Pan-American wooing of the Yankees; but Mr. Ed. Strobel, the new United States Minister in Santiago, is regarded as one of the ablest of American diplomats."

The *South American Journal*, London, always well informed on matters pertaining to the Southern Continent, believes that the Argentines are somewhat too hasty, and points out that a war cannot be carried on without money.

"But [it says] if Chile is proceeding in the manner asserted, it must be admitted that there is some excuse for this uneasiness; and, as a matter of fact, the Argentine Government is not satisfied with the outlook. So far as popular feeling goes in Argentina there is no hesitation—no halting between two opinions—and the National Government at Buenos Ayres would seem to be quietly preparing for eventualities. The disposal of the ownership of the Misiones territory as a bone of contention with Brazil has removed one serious danger from the path of the Argentines, for there always was the possibility of an alliance between Chile and Brazil, and one of the first fruits of the settlement between Argentina and Brazil has been the signature of a treaty providing for the neutrality of Brazil in case of war. It is also known that a secret treaty has been entered into with Bolivia, the professed objects having relation to railway and other communications, but it is shrewdly suspected that this instrument is not strictly limited to business of this pacific complexion. Should war arise between Chile and Argentina, the impression is at Buenos Ayres that both Peru and Bolivia would participate, forming a new Triple Alliance. Argentina is without gold and without credit; nevertheless, under similar circumstances, Turkey was able to make a sturdy defense against the Muscovite battalions during her last conflict with Russia."

Chile is said to use her German geologists and geometers as spies, and is building granaries and making roads to facilitate the movement of troops. But the Chilean papers do not clamor for war. The *Constitutional*, Santiago, is also of opinion that the Argentine Republic cannot go to war on account of the state of her finances:

"Argentina need not fancy herself equal to the task of provoking a war. She claims to have 500,000 militia, but this fantastic army has not even shoes, and Europe will not give the Argentines credit sufficient to feed an army for two months, or even to arm it with second-hand rifles. Why, therefore, this insane desire to go to war?"

PORTUGAL proposes to obtain a navy on the instalment plan. It has been decided to ask first-class shipbuilders how many vessels of a specified type they will supply a year, for twenty years or less, in consideration of \$550,000 and certain monopolies. The award will go to the firm that offers the most in the least time and for the shortest period of monopoly. The Government shipyards will be closed, and one yard established at Lisbon, to which all existing machinery will be sent. The cruisers will be of the Japanese *Yoshimo* pattern, and there will be ten destroyers with a speed of 28 knots, and a radius of 4,000 miles at 10 knots per hour.

EUROPE vs. SPANISH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA, a South American country little known to the people of this Republic, has suddenly become very important. It has informed three or four representatives of great European Powers that, if they do not like the country, they can leave it, and has ordered the British flag to be hauled down on some disputed territory. The latter quarrel is, no doubt, the most serious, as it has been noticed by our Government. England acquired British Guiana from the Dutch in 1803, but she has never yet agreed to a definite boundary line, and the Venezuelans accuse England of increased cupidity since the discovery of gold in the disputed region. Venezuela has now taken the law in her own hands, has occupied the disputed lands, and sent the British custom-house officials under a guard to Caracas, whence they were sent out of the country. The English Press speaks of this incident rather immoderately. *The Colonies and India*, London, says:

"It is high time for the Imperial Government to show the Venezuelan people that they cannot carry on any more nonsense over the boundary dispute, much less interfere with British officials. While the bother has been going on over the arrest of Mr. Baker and Mr. Barnes, strong representations have been made to the Government here from Washington, and, from Mr. Gresham's attitude, it would seem as if our American friends were particularly anxious that we should not take any seriously aggressive step in Venezuela. Of course, the whole trouble can be settled by a prompt apology, with a sufficient offer of compensation from the Caracas Government, and, failing this, no doubt our plain course is to bring the Venezuelans to their senses without further delay or palaver."

The *South American Journal*, London, speaks of "the outrage inflicted upon the honor of the British flag, which cannot be allowed to pass without effective vindication." *The St. James's Gazette*, London, is also highly incensed at the open interference of the Venezuelan authorities, and declares that Venezuela presumes upon her small size, knowing that Britain does not wish to coerce a small State. This paper then continues:

"While pretending to desire a settlement, Venezuela has placed every obstacle in the way of successful negotiations, in the belief that Great Britain would not dare to lay a finger upon her, and that, if she did, the United States would intervene. The United States would have no right to do anything of the kind. The resolution passed by Congress, urging the British Government to arbitrate, has little more than academic value. Venezuela must be brought to book, if necessary, by other means than polite despatches of remonstrance."

The same paper thinks that wholesale demonstrations with British gunboats would have a very quieting effect upon all South American countries. Some British subjects at Montevideo, it appears, complained to their Consul of the quality of the water supplied them, and that dignitary demanded an investigation of the matter backed by his Government. The Montevideo authorities did not regard the matter as urgent, which leads *The St. James's Gazette* to make the following remarks:

"One wonders whether a visit from a gunboat would not do the statesmen of Montevideo great good. After doing the needful at that port, might not the gunboat go, in a fit of absence of mind, up that magnificent system of South American rivers, and look in upon Salta for an obvious purpose? When Mr. Jabez Balfour was restored to his inquiring friends, we could always apologize to the Federal Government of the Republic of La Plata."

This kind of talk has highly incensed the South Americans. The *Heraldo*, Montevideo, thinks it is "high time that foreign representatives were taught their proper place," and its expressions are re-echoed throughout the Spanish American Continent.

La Gaceta, a paper published in Spanish Honduras, says:

"It seems incredible that a small republic such as Venezuela should have resolved to occupy the territories usurped by English

covetousness. To us, however, there is nothing strange in this, for justice aids our energetic sister republic. We cannot but be ashamed that Mexico, which is so much stronger than Venezuela, has done nothing to recover Belize. When shall we recover our lands and hurl the English flag out of the peninsula? It would be well for Mexicans if Porfirio Diaz, seconded by Minister Mariscal, should take the necessary measures to acquire the lands now in the hands of the English and thus terminate a matter of great importance to the Yucatan people."

While the Mexican Government is evidently not yet prepared to go to the extremes advised by the just-named publication, it is nevertheless quite willing to assist Venezuela with its moral support. The Mexicans have not yet forgotten that they were once sufferers from European aggression. The *Partido Liberal*, Mexico, a semi-official paper, says:

"The situation in Venezuela with regard to Europe is to-day similar to that of Mexico prior to the French intervention, a time when foreign consuls, as well as foreign Ministers, continually promoted international conflicts. But all that happily came to an end when Juarez destroyed the Imperialism personified by Maximilian. The nations of America should recognize the necessity of united action, to oblige Europe to cease from meddling with the affairs of this Continent."

Europe is, nevertheless, pretty unanimous in the opinion that foreign residents must be respected in South America. The Italian papers publish an extract from the Green Book, containing a document in which the Belgian, French, Italian, German, and Spanish *chargés d'affaires* complain of the "difficulty experienced in obtaining from the Venezuelan Government payment of the compensation demanded by foreign subjects for losses sustained by them in the last civil war." The passage which roused the ire of the Venezuelans to such an extent that they sent the foreign representatives their passports, runs as follows:

"The undersigned [the foreign Ministers mentioned above] are of opinion that strong pressure may become indispensable to induce Venezuela to act. This opinion is founded, on the one hand, on the known tendency of the Venezuelan Government to evade in general the execution of its obligations, on the other hand on the theories in these countries in the matter of indemnities, and on the deplorable condition of the public treasury. The habit which politicians have in this country of giving merely evasive answers while seeming to share the ideas of their interlocutor gives rise to the apprehension that any attempt to sound the Government can only lead to a result on which no serious conclusions can be based."

The action of the French, English, and German Governments in despatching war-vessels to Caracas seems to indicate that they are ready to support their subjects in Venezuela even in the face of a protest from the United States Government.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

TWENTY-FIVE years have passed since the balance of European power was transferred from the banks of the Seine to the muddy environments of the sober little river which is called, inconsistently enough, the Spree. Frenchmen who knew the splendor and glory of the Second Empire still think of nothing but the revival of France's military glory, but the younger generation is satisfied to leave well alone. They see that, if France no longer dominates Germany, the latter, at least, assumes no superiority over France. There is an earnest desire to reconcile the two nations. Two periodicals have asked writers of note in both countries how this reconciliation may be brought about, confining themselves chiefly to the younger generation. The answers published in the *Mercur de France*, Paris, exhibit something of French peculiarity in that they are full of pretty compliments for their Teutonic neighbors. The Germans come out with a lot of suggestions, in which they exhibit as great a

lack of unison as their much-divided Reichstag. We select the following answers:

PAUL ADAM (novelist): "It may be said that Germany is, at the end of the Nineteenth Century, the country from which we gather most intellectual strength. The misery of 1870 is neutralized by the intellectual gifts which the evictor has brought us. . . . The artists, the social reformers, and the merchants of both countries should found a German-French alliance with the avowed intent to counteract the military aspirations of a ridiculous, noisy, and discordant minority."

TALHADE (writer of political essays): "For eighty years Germany has been our educator. History, philosophy, music, art, and science we have learned from her genius. Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer taught us to think, Niebuhr, Mommsen, Kreutzer, taught us history, while the giant Goethe gathered the spirit of the times in his poems and his conversations."

PAUL HERVIEU (psychologist): "Hatred is useless, even in war-time; how much more in times of peace. Hatred without action is a sign of weakness, and the nation which fosters it also fosters fear."

PROF. THEODORE RIBAT (editor of the *Revue Philosophique*): "I am more than any one else for an intimate social and intellectual union with Germany. I make use of the works of Germans, and have nothing but admiration for their patience and their love for science. . . . In spite of their incessant wars they followed intellectual ideals during the Eighteenth Century. Should we, two hundred years later, do less?"

PROF. CHARLES GIDE: "I think it is absolutely impossible that any one could be against a union. . . . I remember how formerly German and French families exchanged their children.* A young Frenchman would go for a year to live in a German family, and a young German would take his place. If such an exchange is possible between families, why not in the schools?"

Professor Gide also advises the publication of an international paper, published in French and German, to be edited by men of both nationalities.

L. BARRÉS: "The provinces should be given back; if not, some other way can be found to recompense us. . . . We have a right to be compensated. France is the country which has done most for the political emancipation of the German States."

Professor Berthelot also demands the return of the provinces, and that the Germans should not claim intellectual superiority. Leroy-Beaulieu has all along advised the youth of France to learn something about their neighbors.

The elder German writers do not believe that the French are in earnest. Felix Dahn, the poet and historian, warns his countrymen that all advances made by Germany would be received by the French as signs of fear, and that the gospel of revenge has taken too strong a hold to show signs of relaxation in the present generation. Other writers are less pessimistic.

AUGUST BEBEL (leader of the Socialists): "The Franco-German War was one of the most fateful of modern times. It divided Europe into two immense, terribly armed camps, and weighs heavily upon civilization. . . . It is therefore a law of common sense and humanity that everything should be done to close the breach between two of the most civilized nations in Europe, to make them friends who will work only for the benefit of the human race."

GERHART HAUPTMANN (novelist and dramatist): "I have no more influence over the Ship of State than a cabin boy, but perhaps the best way to bring about reunion is to wish for it very earnestly."

COLONEL ÉGIDY: "The thought of war must first be banished; and it is the task of the German Emperor to bring this about. . . . Nothing should be done hastily: the friendship between nations cannot be forced. We must learn first to understand each other's peculiarities, must learn to value each other better."

PROFESSOR HERKNER: "A friendly feeling will result when the interests of the great mass of the people, who are peacefully inclined enough, become the main object of all. Germany must

* This is still done in Germany.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

become more democratic, France less bureaucratic, and Alsace-Lorraine should have its own popular Government."

PROF. ERICH SCHMIDT: "Art and science will be the greatest factors in the work, and I do not doubt that the French are anxious to treat art and science as neutral subjects."

PROF. ADOLF WAGNER: "I fear a great economical alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and the United States. Against this should be set an alliance of Europe, to which the smaller States could easily be added. French esprit, the quick, sharp intellect of the French, and the speculative power and intellectual depth of the Germans are qualities hardly matched in other nations; they should act together. But the cry for revenge must cease in France. There is no Alsace-Lorraine question; that question was settled at the peace of Frankfurt."

RICHARD DEHMEL (essayist): "1. A treaty making Alsace-Lorraine an independent State. 2. Disarmament and a revision of the military laws. 3. Democratic reforms in Germany. 4. Aristocratic reforms in France. 5. A few centuries of—patience."

M. C. CONRAD (novelist): "International exhibitions. The Germans must participate in the exhibition of 1900 in Paris, then France must come to Germany. Less Chauvinism on the part of the French, less servilism on the part of the Germans."

AMERICAN EXCLUSION OF FRENCH WINES.

THE suggestion made by some of our newspaper writers that the importation of French wines be prohibited in retaliation for French exclusion of American beef excites the merriment of M. Maurice Dancourt, who writes as follows regarding the matter in *Le Charivari*, Paris, March 15:

"I have no wish to meddle with the question of protection and free trade. They are grave economic subjects, confused, and beyond my simple intellect.

"Nevertheless, one must laugh when one is tickled. And it tickles me greatly to read the following remarks in *The Philadelphia Times* regarding Franco-American retaliations in the matter of American meat:

"It is expected that diplomatic negotiations between France and the Union relative to the prohibition of the importation of American beef into France, will last a long time.

"The government of the United States has full confidence in its inspectors, and declares that its meats are healthy.

"We hear that the United States will undertake to retaliate, especially upon French wines."

"There you are, Bourgogne! Take care of yourself, Bordeaux! Aid me, Champagne!

"Ah! you don't want my bad meat? Very well, I'll drink no more of your good wine; see?

"See to what a pass intelligent people have come, in the year of grace 1895.

"What with incomprehensible customs, regulations, and ridiculous tariffs, each country finds itself obliged always to stay in the sulks.

"In the present case I do not see very well what the United States will gain by refusing to drink our wines.

"They are not particularly gay even now—our friends the Yankees! If they deprive themselves of the pleasure of drinking, what will they have left?

"As far as we are concerned, the prospect of emptying our bottles at home and among ourselves is not at all disagreeable. We are too deeply affected with a mania for exporting all our best products.

"Our best butter, our finest delicacies, our most delicate wines, are all for the foreigner. . . .

"Like those gardeners who never taste the magnificent fruit that they have given themselves so much trouble to raise, we exhaust ourselves in making beautiful or delicious creations that profit us naught.

"In giving us back our wines, the Americans will perhaps oblige us to drink them. Ah! The prospect, though new, is far from displeasing.

"The case is different for the transatlantic meats. These products may be healthy. They are certainly only ordinary. Their advantage lies in their low price. It is a matter of cheapness, a matter of trade. On this point we confess ourselves incompetent, and resign ourselves to the tariffs."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Study of Crime in Italy.—Among the numerous criminologists which Italy has produced of late years, Prof. Enrico Ferri occupies a high place, and his studies deserve all the more attention since he is free from the official prejudices so common in countries with a bureaucratic administration. Professor Ferri, who is also a Socialist Deputy, has published a voluminous work on "Homicide in the Light of Criminal Anthropology," in which he analyzes the effect of foreign emigration upon the moral aspect of Italy's population. The results of his researches are startling. We quote as follows from a review of the book in the *Nation*, Berlin:

"The frequency of crime increases the more one advances towards the South. Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetian Emilia, and Liguria have the smallest number of criminals; Naples, Calabria, and Western Sicily the most. But the wish to kill is not dependent upon climate alone, nor is it determined by economical and political influences. Much depends upon the races from which the people derive their origin. There is a wide difference between the German, Celtic, Slavic, Phenician, Arabian, Albanian, and Greek races from which the present Italians are descended. The African and Oriental elements—with the exception of the Greek—increase the tendency to crime, the Northern elements lessen it. The provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Campobasso, where the Albanians are very strong, show a much greater list of murders than the more Southern, Benevento and Salerno, where the population is a mixture of Greeks and Germans. The same may be said of Sicily. Murders are rare where the Germans and Greeks have settled: they are very frequent where the Arabian and Saracen elements prevail. As an illustration of this the province of Tuscany may be taken. In this province, murders are comparatively rare, but in the city of Leghorn they are very frequent—14 per 100,000 inhabitants. The reason for this must be looked for in the circumstance that many pirates settled in this city during the Sixteenth Century."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE following story, related by the *Basler Nachrichten*, is too good to be lost: A rich old bachelor died last December in a Schaffhausen village and bequeathed all his property to three old friends, expressing a wish that each should deposit 200 francs in his coffin. The friends, after the funeral, compared notes. "I placed 200 francs in the coffin in 5-franc pieces," said one. "And I put in a 200-franc banknote," said the second. "I am convinced of the truth of your assertions," said the third, "for I took out your 400 francs and gave our friend a check for 600 francs."

THE principality of Ratzeburg has just celebrated a unique jubilee. Its Legislature, which is called together once a year and consists of twenty-one members, has been unable to pass a single resolution during the last twenty-five years, because there has never been a quorum. The people have not even taken the trouble to ratify the Constitution given by the Prince. Yet the Ratzeburgers live!

THE political unity of Germany did not give political equality to all her people. The Mecklenburg duchies are still ruled almost autocratically. The Socialists and Radicals now and then ask the Reichstag to force Mecklenburg to adopt a Constitution and State Legislature. But as the people of those States do not complain, and the present representatives elected to assist the Dukes represent the landowners and the cities, the Reichstag refuses to interfere in Mecklenburg affairs.

FRANCE seems to be making a little Egypt of Siam. Her troops still occupy Siamese territory, building forts and erecting magazines. The British Press wants to know what right the French have in Siam, and warmly demands that France should be forced to disclose definitely when she will restore Siamese autonomy.

MAY-DAY is likely to pass off as peaceably this year in Germany as it did last year. The *Vorwärts*, Berlin, advises that only those who can count upon the good-will of their employers should parade, to prevent possible hurtful consequences to labor interests. Lock-outs are evidently feared.



BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

—The Press, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARLY LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

REMINISCENCES of Frederick Douglass have not, so far as we have observed, been very interesting, but a brief paper on that subject now comes into our hands, which, in its way, is quite entertaining. It is contributed to *The Outlook* by Jane Marsh Parker, who was a young girl living in Rochester, N. Y., in 1847, when Mr. Douglass became a citizen of that place. Her father was an Abolitionist, and between his house and that of another Abolitionist the ex-slave bought property—a house and lot. The writer tells us that there was a great “flutter” in her suburban and aspiring neighborhood when it was known that Douglass had bought a house there and was about to move his family into it; that, except among the few Abolitionists of the place, there was “open protest,” but that soon after the arrival of the new neighbors all opposition to their presence disappeared. She herself regarded Frederick Douglass as a gentleman, admired the good taste of his wife in choosing seclusion, and noticed that the children were models of behavior. We quote from her story:

“That house on Alexander Street, a two-story brick, of about nine rooms, on a large lot about one hundred feet in width, was a handsome property for an ex-slave to buy, a runaway of only ten years before, whose manumission papers bore date December 5, 1846. It must have been the first house he ever owned. One of the first things he did after settling in it, and making a private study of a hall bedroom on the upper floor, was to write a letter to his old master, Thomas Auld, in which he said: ‘So far as my domestic affairs are concerned, I can boast of as comfortable a dwelling as your own.’ It may be doubted if many slave-kept homes were as comfortable and well ordered, for Mrs. Douglass was a model housekeeper, her thrifty care of her family and her watchful supervision of expenditure making the financial venture of her husband in undertaking the publication of *The North Star* far less hazardous than many believed. She was laying the foundations of his prosperity, insuring his future independence. Anna Murray Douglass was a free woman when she helped her lover to escape from Maryland, following him at no small peril to New York, where they were married, she going out to service until he found steady employment on the docks of New Bedford. She was a pure-blooded negro, of the best type, with severe notions of the proprieties and duties of life. Her training had evidently been in Southern families of high standing; for, like her husband, she had what her new neighbors called ‘very aristocratic ideas.’ She read character with marvelous accuracy, and was a wholesome check on her husband’s proneness to being imposed upon.

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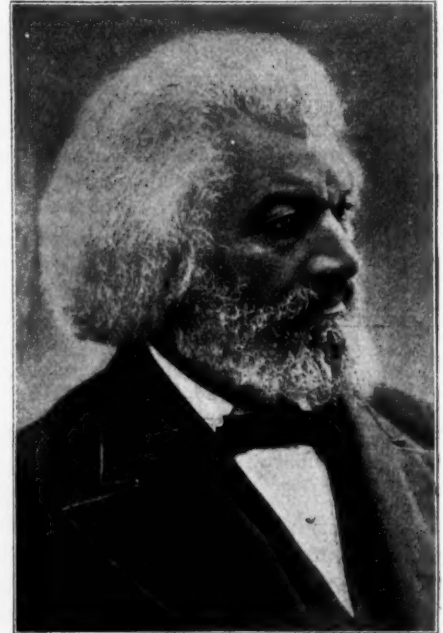
FRED. DOUGLASS AS A YOUNG MAN.

“For Frederick’s sake,” Mrs. Douglass, that first Summer of their living on Alexander Street, consented, rather reluctantly, to have a teacher in the house for herself as well as the children—an English woman, of whom she faithfully tried for a while to learn to read and write; but when it came to neglecting housewifely duties for copy-book and speller, the experiment ended, and Mrs. Douglass was glad to be released, referring to the episode afterwards as an amusing experience to Frederick as well as herself, and one that had settled the matter of her ever becoming an educated woman. Small circles of young ladies used

to meet at the house in those times to make fancy articles for the anti-slavery fairs, and once, when one of them had finished a book-mark with *Fredrick* Douglass upon it in cross-stitch, Mrs. Douglass was the first to see the mistake, showing that there was one name in the world that she could read and spell, even if she did make her signature with her X.”

Here we are told of the distinguished persons who began to cross the Douglass threshold, and that to watch his front door was to see many famous men and women day by day. The story continues:

“When the boys stole Mr. Douglass’s apples he made them ashamed, and they became his loyal admirers forever after. If he knew that a group of children were gathered before his window on a warm Summer night when he was singing to his violin, he was sure to give them what he knew they were waiting for—‘Nelly was a Lady’ or ‘Old Kentucky Home’—coming to the door and bowing his acknowledgment of their hearty applause. Nobody could sing ‘Oh, carry me back



DOUGLASS IN OLD AGE.

[Reproduced from “Frederick Douglass, the Colored Orator.” Copyright by Funk & Wagnalls Company.]

to ole Virginny’ as he could. He had a rich baritone voice and a correct ear, and it was something to hear him sing in the latter years of his life from ‘The Seraph,’ the very same old singing-book which he had slipped into his bundle when he skipped out of Maryland for freedom.

“There was another book in his library that had had much to do with his destiny, ‘The Columbian Orator,’ the identical book he had bought with his carefully hoarded pennies when a slave boy, that he might learn something to speak at the Sabbath-school exhibitions of the free negroes, which he attended by stealth, and where he was beginning to shine as an orator. That ‘Columbian Orator’ contained a dialogue between a master and a slave (a Turkish master), and he, as a boy, delighted to repeat the long, big-worded soliloquy of the slave—‘. . . All nature’s smiles are frowns to him who wears the chains of slavery.’

“Later on Mr. Douglass bought a house with much larger grounds on the woody hillside south of the city—a neighborless place, its only roadway at that time the private road leading to his door. It was there that John Brown visited him, full of his project of raiding the border slave States and of establishing a refuge for fugitives in the mountains, and there that he laid his plans, often demonstrating, to the delight of the Douglass children, each detail with a set of blocks, making long tramps alone over the hills when he had a hard problem to solve. Mr. Douglass was absent from home much in those days, a great part of his time being spent in Washington and in lecturing and attendance upon conventions.”

Mrs. Parker records the fact that Douglass was innately a religious man, but subscribed to no creed; that he read the Bible constantly, and thus acquired a readiness in quoting texts, which was the secret of his old-time telling assaults upon a slave-defending Christianity. We make another extract:

“He [Douglass] was the warm friend of Robert G. Ingersoll, their acquaintance beginning, if my memory is right, long before Ingersoll was known to the world, and when he opened his door one night to Frederick Douglass, who otherwise would have walked the street, the hotels refusing him admission. ‘I was a

stranger—more than that, a Negro—and he took me in," said Douglass.

"One of the hardest things I had to learn when I was fairly under way as a public speaker [said he] was to stop telling so many funny stories. I could keep my audience in a roar of laughter—and they liked to laugh, and showed disappointment when I was not amusing—but I was convinced that I was in danger of becoming something of a clown, and that I must guard against it." His keen sense of the ludicrous saved him from many a mistake; his quick wit in repartee could effectually silence his antagonists. Under it all was the deep minor key of his prevailing melancholy—that depth of feeling he seldom suffered to master his outward cheerfulness."

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

AMERICA is not rich in the relics of antiquity. Travelers tell us we are too new and too fresh to be interesting. Even when we point to the mound-builders and cliff-dwellers, we are met with the theory that they were not indigenous, but were an importation from Carthage, or Atlantis, or China, or some other far-away land. At last, however, we are coming to our rights, and may be allowed soon to indulge the proud sense of undisputed proprietorship over a prehistoric civilization—such as it was! The Indian is really our own, totems, war-dances, and all, and it is only necessary now to extend the Monroe doctrine and call hands off to all outsiders who are striving to deprive us of the credit due us. Such are the reflections, which are nothing if not serious, aroused by an article written by the German traveler, Dr. Edward Seler, in the *Prussische Jahrbucher*, of Berlin. He expresses his views as follows:

"During the Sixteenth Century, at a time when it was much more difficult to determine the size and shape of the American Continent, the idea prevailed that the ancestors of the Indians reached the continent in vessels from a long distance. Later it was common to picture the ancient Americans as crossing the Bering Sea in large masses. The proofs offered in defense of these theories are not very convincing. The old story, told by Aristotle, that ships from Carthage sailed westward from the Pillars of Hercules until, after many days, they discovered great uninhabited islands with large rivers, will hardly be accepted as a pre-Columbian discovery of America, and the Platonic fairy tales about Atlantis are just as unreliable. Ancient Chinese annals speak of the land Fu-San, 12,000 li east of China, and this has been thought to refer to Mexico. But Fu-San was a country well known to the Chinese, and the descriptions given of its rulers and the customs of its people describe it as altogether Asiatic. Fu-San was probably one of the islands north of Japan, but certainly not Mexico. The attempts to deduct the beginnings of American civilization from foreign sources are all the more curious as nobody tries to prove that Chinese civilization began in Egypt or Indian civilization in Chaldea. The Mexicans relate that their ancestors lived as hunters in the North. The Aztecs say that their fathers lived on an island in the sea. It is very probable that some of the Mexican tribes only regarded the North as their ancient home, because the North appeared to them strange and impenetrable. The tale that the Aztecs came from over the water may be explained by the fact that they settled on an island in a salt-water lake.

"Mexican civilization shows that it belonged strictly to the soil where it developed, and it influenced the whole of the continent. Only a small portion of the North American tribes lived exclusively as hunters and fishermen. Even the wild prairie Indians, the Dacotahs, Cheyennes, and Mandans knew something of agriculture. In languages, religion, customs, and tribal constitution all Indians show a wonderful similarity to the Mexicans and to each other, which leads to the assumption that all came from a common stock."

The writer thinks that cross-shaped ornaments and hieroglyphs cannot well be taken as proofs of the pre-historic visits of Christian missionaries, nor do Chinese signs prove the presence of Buddhistic monks. Inventions are often made in different countries at the same period, and do not prove that a communication

between the inventors has taken place. A close examination of the ancient mythology of the Indians shows that additions were made to please the Spaniards. Before the arrival of the latter there was no legend pointing to a European origin of the ancient legends or the gods whose deeds they described. On this point Dr. Seler says:

"In truth, the traditions of South America contain nothing that can be construed into a proof of an introduction of Old-World civilization. The story that an entire people reached Lambayeque on rafts and founded a dynasty there, as well as the tale that a foreign race landed on the coast of Ecuador and established a new dynasty in the capital of that country, must be regarded as referring to sea-voyages of a somewhat local character. . . . The Monroe doctrine with its motto, 'America for Americans,' must certainly be accepted with regard to the study of old-American civilization. American scientific researches will be conducted much better when the fruitless attempts to prove imaginary connections cease.

"That the curious mounds in the region of the Mississippi and the articles found therein are not the work of a strange nation of mound-builders, may be regarded as certain. The latest American researches prove that these mounds are the work of the ancestors of the Indians. That the civilization of the cliff-dwellers and the former inhabitants of the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona is very similar to that of the tribes still found in these regions, is clear to all who have had a chance for comparison."

AN AVALANCHE OF ROSES.

IF Tom Moore had seen Southern California before he wrote "Lalla Rookh," he might have found in reality more natural floral beauty than his imagination ever painted for the Vale of Cashmere. From what we are told, it would seem that no poet's pen or painter's brush could adequately depict the splendid luxuriance of the roses alone of that region. Mr. Henry G. Tinsley tells us about this wonderful land of flowers in *Leslie's Weekly*. We cut short our own comment in order to let the reader hasten into the gates of Paradise:

"In some of the rose gardens in this region, particularly through the San Gabriel and Pomona valleys, there are grown over one hundred and fifty separate and distinct varieties of roses. In the well-known Skinner rose garden in Pomona one hundred and seventy-eight varieties of roses blossom for a month or two every year, while twenty-two varieties (imported from Japan and islands in the Mediterranean) are in bloom ten months out of twelve. The confusion of a wealth of color and the sense of boundless profusion that a visit to these Southern California rose gardens begets is inexpressible.

"But there are not only rose-bushes in Southern California, but veritable rose-trees, and some of the latter have trunks six inches in diameter and are twenty feet high. Often an arbor has been built to support the climbing roses planted by its side, and the structure is in a year or two completely covered by the network of branches and blossoms, while long, graceful branches droop to the ground. In the season of flowers, as one stands at a distance and looks against these rose-arbors, they present a picture of flowing cataracts of bloom.

"On scores of streets of the older towns, as Santa Barbara, Riverside, and Santa Ana, there are rows of pepper-trees, up whose shaggy bark Cloth of Gold, Beauty of Glazenwood, and Devoniensis roses have been planted and trained to climb so tightly as to conceal the trunk from sight. In the months of blossoming roses there can hardly be a more royal sight than a row of these pepper-trees, enveloped from the earth clear to the branches in a mantle of thousands of roses of all imaginable hues, and bearing aloft ponderous branches of fine, thick green foliage. Painters and photographers have sought in vain to represent the combination of color presented in such scenes as these.

"The rapid growth of all rose plants is a matter of astonishment with all new-comers to Southern California. There are hundreds of climbing roses that have grown twenty-five and thirty feet in three years. At the Arlington in Santa Barbara there is a climbing rose bush some twenty years old, whose al-

most innumerable branches cover an area of over two thousand square feet on the long side of the hostelry. Each of its four main trunks, a yard above the roots, is five inches in diameter, and a common trick of people in Santa Barbara is to be photographed sitting on a curve made by one of these trunk branches. At Riverside there is a Lamarque rose-bush, fourteen years old, that has twisted its huge branches serpent-like about the trunk of a mammoth pepper-tree. It follows each limb of the tree out to the end, so that in the weeks of rose blooming the tree looks like a stupendous bouquet of green flecked with tens of thousands of white roses.

"Climbing roses that bear ten thousand to twelve thousand blossoms at a time are common in every locality in Southern California. There are some of the bushes about ten years old in Pomona valley that have annually for several years borne from twenty thousand to thirty thousand blossoms at a time. There is in Ventura a magnificent specimen—a white Lamarque rose. It was planted from a cutting in November of 1876, and has been trained over a large arbor. Its main stem, immediately above the ground, measures two feet and nine inches in circumference. Two branches start from it, and each is two feet and one inch in circumference. It has been cut back and pruned heavily each year, and last year over a wagon-load of runnings was taken away from it. For several years the girls and boys of Ventura have every March and April counted the number of blossoms on this mammoth bush. In five years there have annually been over fourteen thousand roses, and last April they numbered 21,640. Botanists say they can discover no signs of degeneracy, due to old age or rare fecundity, in the wonderful plant."

SEVERE TRAINING FOR BASUTO CHILDREN.

THE Basutos of South Africa take life seriously, and prepare their children for the duties of manhood and womanhood by discipline almost as severe as some North American Indians impose upon would-be warriors. In his memoirs, recently issued, Rev. A. Merensky, Superintendent of Lutheran missions in South Africa, tells as follows of the relations between Basuto parents and children and of their preparation for the duties of life:

"The Basutos are very fond of their children. Not only is the baby its mother's greatest treasure and consolation, but the men also exhibit an affection for their offspring which reminds one of the best European homes. The children joyously meet their father and grandfather returning from the fields, and search the clothing of the men for some little surprises in the shape of presents. As the children grow older the girls assist in the housework, while the boys are sent to look after the cattle. It is rare among the Basutos that a child is beaten. If the goats or cattle stray into the neighbor's field, the irate owner of destroyed crops is, indeed, allowed to administer a whipping to the careless herdsman, but no excessive beatings are allowed.

"Cruelly, however, the young Basutos are treated during the time of the Koma. This is a school through which every one has to pass at the age of puberty, and ere this ordeal has been gone through, no Basuto can claim the rights of an adult. The Koma bears a strongly religious character, and is one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity. When the time for the Koma arrives, the young people are led into a secluded spot by the sorcerers. What transpires there is, to a great extent, kept secret. '*Ua bolela Koma*'—you tell tales out of the Koma—is considered a most deadly insult. Much, however, has been revealed by converts to Christianity. A dreadful noise is heard day and night in the gully where the Koma holds its sway for months at a time. The boys are circumcised, and the girls have to undergo a similar ceremony. The boys are then trained to bear pain without a murmur, the men go every day from the village to whip the boys. '*Momma ch'alle*'—men neither cry nor complain. The Koma also makes up for the over-indulgence with which children are treated before this time. 'During the Koma,' said a chief, 'we teach the young not to be forward.' Boys who have passed through the Koma together ever after remain united in a kind of society, and the son of a chief at such times assumes some authority. The girls are made to rise very early, they must bathe in the coldest water and learn to work

under the most uncomfortable circumstances. A heavy figure of clay and thorns is given to them to carry, to teach them that a woman must be able to carry her babe at all times, even when working. They are also taught to remember that a woman should never tell a lie.

"In spite of this cruel treatment it is very rare that any one deserts from the Koma. The punishment is death. The runaway is executed, and the parents are told: 'The Koma has eaten your child.'"

If Basutos of either sex secretly marry before passing through the Koma, they and their offspring are invariably killed.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A LITTLE GHOST-STORY.

THERE is hardly enough "shudder" in the following little story to make it wholly acceptable, but there is in it just a hint of the old-time tales that were told by Winter firesides on windy nights before we had lost religious faith in ghosts. The story is vouched for by Lucy C. Lillie, who communicated it to *Harper's Magazine* (April), together with a few others. The scene is "one of the most hospitable houses in Great Britain," whose host related the occurrence to this writer. She says:

"A friend of his, he said, was stopping at a great country house, full of traditions, haunted rooms, winding staircases, and the like; but no special ghost-story was known, though, aggravatingly enough, every one knew there *was* a story, but *what* it was, none could tell. Mr. D.'s friend, not being a timorous young lady, slept alone in a big room in a wing of the house, and the house being full of guests, many of whom she did not know, what followed her going to bed did not at first alarm her. She was in bed when the door of her room, near the curtains of the bed, was opened, and two ladies entered. Miss E. supposed, of course, they had come to her room by mistake, and would have spoken at once but for their curious behavior. One was in deep mourning, and evidently weeping; on her arm was a pretty young girl. The two paced the room crying bitterly, up and down, up and down, finally drawing aside the bed-curtains, and gazing down upon Miss E.'s wondering features. Suddenly a fear seized her. She realized herself in some weird presence, and called or rang for her maid, the 'shapes' vanishing, and Miss E. being found in a fainting condition. The next morning on relating her adventure, she was desired to inspect a cabinet of miniatures, and select therefrom portraits of the ghostly visitants of the night before. After a careful scrutiny, she found the two. Her host at once declared that it was with the originals of these pictures the ghost-story of the house was connected. But the tale ends most provokingly, as Miss E.'s adventure had cast the only light upon it they had ever had; and one can only conjecture why the ladies wept in life since they wept in death, and *why* they paced that floor."

The Inventor of Lucifer Matches.—"The inventor of phosphorus matches," says *The Railway Review*, March 30, "is stated to have been an Hungarian named Janos Irinyi, who was in 1835 a student at the Polytechnic school in Vienna. While attending the course of lectures on chemistry, he was much impressed by the reaction produced on rubbing together peroxid of lead and sulfur, and was struck with the idea that phosphorus might be used with much more advantage than sulfur. For several days thereafter he was not to be seen at the college, and a friend going to his rooms to inquire for him found the door locked, and upon giving his name was rebuffed by the impertinent answer from within: 'Geh'wag, Schwab, ich mach'eine erfindung'—'Go away, Schwab, I am making a discovery.' When next he appeared in public he had his pockets full of matches, all of which ignited when struck on the wall. He had prepared them by melting phosphorus in a concentrated solution of glue and mixing in peroxid of lead, the composition then being applied to slivers of wood previously dipped in molten sulfur. He sold the invention for about \$3,500 to a merchant named Romer, who is often accredited with the honor of making it, but this story about Irinyi is told by a college friend familiar with the facts. Irinyi himself is said to be still living in the south of Hungary."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase of \$992,850 in the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements, the surplus now standing at \$14,922,775. The statement was a fairly close reflection of the known cash operations of the week with the Treasury and the interior; specie increasing \$915,800, and the legal tenders gaining \$829,100. Loans expanded \$584,800, and deposits increased \$3,008,200. Circulation increased \$57,300.

The market for call loans on stock collateral has been easy this week, with the completion of April interest and dividend payments. Rates for such business at the Stock Exchange averaged 2 a 2½ per cent., with some exceptional loans outside of the regular market at 3 per cent. The dulness of stock speculation made the inquiry for call loans small and also affected the business in time contracts. The offerings on time were small and little business was done. Rates for loans on approved lines of collateral were 3 a 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days and 4 a 4½ per cent. for four to six months. The inward movement of currency this week has shown plainly that there is little borrowing being done by interior banks, although the season is approaching when the banks in the South are usually beginning to enter the loan market. The offerings of commercial paper in this city show an improvement, and as the demand is slowly increasing brokers have been able to do a fair business. The large banks are getting back into the market, but they are exercising a careful discrimination as to the paper they accept. Rates are 4 a 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90-day indorsed receivables; 4½ a 5 per cent. for four-month commission-house and best four-month singles; 5 a 5½ per cent. for best six-month singles, and 6 to 7 per cent. for those not so well known.

The Western money market is described as follows by the Chicago *Inter Ocean*: "The agreement entered into by most of the leading banks of the city about a year ago to make the maximum rate of interest allowed on country bank balances

1½ per cent. is formally dissolved. No agreement of any kind now exists as to the rate of interest on this class of deposits that shall be paid. Each bank is at liberty to make its own terms with its correspondents. No pressure of any kind was brought to bear on the association to induce it to change the rule, it being purely a voluntary act on the part of the members. At the time the agreement was entered into the correspondents of the several banks were given to understand that the rate would be restored as soon as the conditions warranted it, and it is believed that such is now the case. Hence the advance. The rates for loans in Chicago now average about 1 per cent. higher than a year ago, and the banks came to the conclusion that they could well afford to allow their customers a slightly higher rate on their money."

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	April 13.	April 6.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$481,023,100	\$480,438,300	\$584,800
Specie.....	65,387,000	64,471,200	915,800
Legal tenders.	75,493,400	74,664,300	829,100
Deposits.....	503,830,500	500,822,300	3,008,200
Circulation.....	13,141,300	13,084,000	57,300

—The Journal of Commerce, April 15.

The State of Trade.

The feature in trade circles is found in the prices movement, more particularly those for cattle, dressed beef, and petroleum. Drought, low prices, and "hard times" within two years have resulted in a shorter supply of cattle, prospectively 30 per cent. less than last year. Live cattle are \$1.60 higher per 100 pounds than last year, and \$1 higher than the lowest point this year. Dressed beef is 2½ cents higher than the average last year, the highest since 1885. The comparative scarcity of high grade cattle is emphasized by the fact that present quotations, when made in previous periods of scarcity, have never failed to bring a supply when one existed. Petroleum sold at \$1.57½ cents on Tuesday, 62 cents higher than on January 1 and 75 cents higher than a year ago, which is more than three times the lowest price in 1892, and the highest quotation since 1878. Reduced production and increased consumption indicate the former has been overtaken, which, with reduced stocks, produce excitement in the market. . . .

Compared with February, March returns of gross earnings of 130 railroad companies may be construed as favorable, the increase over March, 1894, being .2 of 1 per cent. This is to be contrasted with a February decrease this year from last of 2.3 per cent., and of the January falling off this year from last of one-half of 1 per cent. When it is recalled that gross railway earnings in March, 1894, fell off 13 per cent. from the total that month in 1893, an increase last month from March, 1894, of one fifth of 1 per cent. acquires significance.—Bradstreet's, April 15.

CHESS.

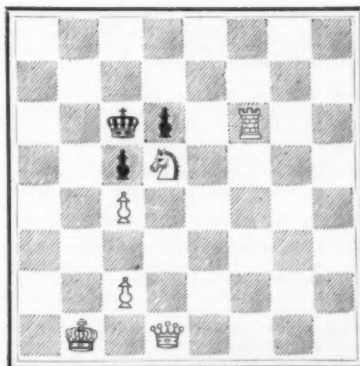
Problem 59.

Here's another beauty.

By W. A. SHINKMAN.

Black—Three Pieces.

K on Q B 3; Ps on Q 3 and Q B 4.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q sq; Kt on Q 5; R on K B 6; Ps on Q B 2 and 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 53 (The "Bristol").

White.	Black.
1 R—K R sq	B—K sq
2 Q—Q Kt sq	B x Kt
3 Q—Kt 4 mate	
or	(2) B—Kt 4
3 Q—K Kt sq mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; G. A. Bétournay, Regina, N. W. T., Canada.

No. 54.

White.	Black.
1 Q—Q 6	B x R
2 P—B 3 ch	K—K 6
3 B x Kt mate	
1	B—Q 7
2 B x P ch	K—K 6
3 R—K B 3 ch	
1	B—B 6
2 R x Q P ch	B x R
3 Q—Kt 6 mate	
or	(2) K—K 6
3 R—K B 3 mate	
1	B—Kt 5
2 Q x K P ch	K x R
3 Q—B 7 mate	
1	B—R 4
2 R—K B 3	R—Q 8
3 P—K 3 mate	
or	(2) Kt—Kt 5 or KtxP
3 R—Q 3 mate	(2) any other
3 B x P mate	
1	Kt—Kt 5
2 Q—Kt 6	K—K 6
3 R x Q P dis. ch. and mate	(2) any other
3 R—Q B 4 dis. ch. and mate	
1	Kt—B 4
2 Kt x Kt ch	K—K 5
3 Q x K P mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., and N. W. Davis, University of Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; W. D. Pennycok, Vallejo, Cal.; G. A. Bétournay.

We are very sorry that No. 57 should have been spoiled in the setting. The White Bs should be on Q R 2 and Q B 5.

LEGAL.

Jury as Judges of Law and Fact.

Whether the jury in criminal cases is the judge of the law as well as of the facts is a question upon which the Courts of the various States have differed, and one that has grievously perplexed lawyers and judges. In fact no legal question has been discussed for a longer time than this, and but few have caused a more marked conflict of opinion. The problem has been settled, however, by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which holds, for the first time, distinctly and unequivocally, in its history, that the jury is never the judge of the law, but must take the law from the bench. The contention which has characterized the discussion of this matter in other

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A New Line to Montreal.

About the first of May, the New York Central will open a new line to Montreal, via Utica and the Adirondack Mountains.

It will cross the St. Lawrence River on the Canadian Pacific Bridge, in full view of the Lachine Rapids, and will go into the Windsor Street Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the very heart of the city.

The Fitchburg Railroad

is the most direct route between Boston, other places in New England and Troy, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and points in the far West, Northwest, and Southwest. Its superior roadbed and short distance lessens the time proportionately.

This popular route is directly westward through the famous Berkshire Hills—literally through the base of one of the loftiest for a distance of five miles. This immense bore, one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill, is

The Wonderful Hoosac Tunnel.

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Passing North Adams at the west end of the Tunnel, and following the beautiful Hoosac River Valley, it is but a short distance to the renowned old Williams College where many noted men spent the whole or part of their college years. One of these, the gifted Wm. Cullen Bryant, seemed inspired by the beauty of these lovely streams, shady nooks and dales and lofty wooded mountain slopes rising two, three and even four thousand feet above tide water; for it was in this neighborhood he wrote his world-known *Thanatopsis*, before he was out of his teens. Dr. J. G. Holland, Charles Dudley Warner, Nathaniel Hawthorne, his son Julian, and many other eminent men of letters spent their Summers and wrote some of their finest productions among these delightful mountain retreats. Indeed, all through, this celebrated mountain range is

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Thousands of city people—especially from the seaboard—flock to this favored mountain region every Summer, and are greatly benefited by the complete change from the seashore to the mountains. To fully accommodate this already very numerous and increasing class the management of this famous "Hoosac Tunnel Route" have a convenient and admirably devised system of cheap, popular excursions.

courts marks its final determination by the august tribunal named, for in its solution three opinions were prepared and filed that will fill one hundred and fifty pages, or about a third of a volume of the official court reports. This fact alone indicates the importance of the long-mooted question and the difficulty of its solution. The court was not unanimous in its judgment, as Justices Gray and Shiras dissented.—*3 American Lawyer*, 135.

Contract in Restraint of Trade—Test.

In discussing the question of contracts in restraint of trade, *The Barrister* lays down a rule for determining when such contracts are invalid. This rule is as follows: "The true test of the validity of covenant which is in restraint of trade—whether the restraint be general or partial—is, whether it is or is not reasonable—i. e., if it is not more than is reasonably necessary for the protection of the covenant, and is not injurious to the interests of the public, the covenant may be unlimited in point of space. In early times, all agreements in restraint of trade would have been held bad, whether general or restricted in area. The first exception was made in favor of covenants where the restraint of trade was limited to a particular place. *Mitchell v. Reynolds*, 1 Pr. Wms., 181. The difficulty of applying this rule will lead to each case being considered on the facts involved, and the rule is now—is the restraint reasonable or not? *Homer v. Graves*, 7 Bing., 735. The restraints are bad unless they are natural, and not unreasonable for the protection of the parties, in dealing legally with some subject matter of contract. *Leather Cloth Co. v. Lonsont*, L. R., 9 Eq., 345. *Nordenfeldt v. Maxim*, etc., Co., 11 R. Jan., 1."—*The Barrister*, 127.

Tender of Payment—Waiver.

The general rule is that a tender may be waived by the creditor, either expressly or impliedly, as where he states that nothing is due him, and that he will accept nothing, or says, simply, that he will not receive the money or chattels. In such cases the need of actual production of the money is dispensed with, if the party is ready and willing to pay, and is about to produce the money, but is prevented by the party to whom the money is going refusing to receive it. But his bare refusal to receive the amount proposed, and demanding a larger sum, is not, of itself, sufficient to excuse an actual tender. The principle upon which a strictly legal tender may be waived by an absolute refusal to receive the money, is that no man is bound to perform a nugatory act. Where the money is tendered in proper time, and is refused, all the elements of a technical tender are waived, and the effect is precisely the same as if a tender, legal and proper in every respect, had been made; just as where protest of a negotiable note is waived, the indorsers are bound to the same extent as if all the technicalities of a legal protest had been complied with. To constitute a legal tender it is not necessary that the identical money tendered shall be kept and brought into Court, and that the general effect of a tender in proper time by the debtor is to stop subsequent interest on the claim if the money is unqualifiedly refused, and that such tender may be defeated by a subsequent demand and refusal to pay.—*Thompson v. Lyon* (W. Va.), 20 S. E. Rep., 812.

Railroad Liability as Common Carrier—Ceases When.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of *Railroad Co. v. Hatch*, just handed down, held that in the absence of both contract and statute to the contrary, the liability of a railroad company as a common carrier continues until notice to the consignee of the arrival of his goods, and a reasonable time during business hours after receipt of notice to inspect and remove them; unless he is unknown, absent, or can not be found, in which cases

The Second Summer,

many mothers believe, is the most precarious in a child's life; generally it may be true, but you will find that mothers and physicians familiar with the value of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk do not so regard it.

the goods may be stored. The Court says: "One strong if not controlling reason for this is that the revenue laws imposing duties upon imported goods require regulations which so far interfere with the custody of the goods after arrival as to deprive the carrier of full control, and therefore the liability of the carrier ceases when the control of the revenue officer begins," citing: *Cope v. Cordova*, 1 Rawle (Pa.), 203; *Hyde v. Trent and Mersey Navigation Co.*, 5 T. R., 394; *Chickering v. Fowler*, 4 Pick., 371.—*27 Chicago Legal News*, 278.

Decent Burial—Includes Tombstone.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently decided that a deceased person is entitled to a decent burial, which includes as an incident thereto a suitable tombstone, and the executors of a testator should not be charged with the cost thereof when the amount expended for one is reasonable and fair. The Court says: "It is rather surprising that, after two express decisions of this Court to the contrary, the auditor and the Court below should have refused a credit of \$120 paid by the accountants for the erection of a tombstone over the grave of the testator. Both *McGlinsey's Appeal*, 14 Serg. & R. (Pa.), 64, and *Porter's Estate*, 77 Pa. St., 43, decide explicitly that an allowance for such an expenditure is entirely proper, and credit for it should be given against the estate of the decedent. In the former of these cases the expense was incurred by an administrator; in the latter, by executors; and in both the credit was allowed without the slightest hesitation. In *Porter's Estate*, Mr. Justice Sharswood, delivering the opinion, said: "This Court has recognized the expense of a suitable tombstone over the grave of a decedent to be a legitimate item of credit in the accounts of an executor, even when no provision on the subject was made in the will of the testator." In the present case the credit claimed for this purpose was only \$120, which was entirely reasonable and proper, in any point of view. *Wynkoop v. Wynkoop*, 42 Pa. St., 293-296, contains nothing in conflict with the case above cited. This question did not arise there, and, in any event, the act of burial includes all the usual incidents of decent burial, of which one, at least, is the erection of a suitable tombstone."

Current Events.

Monday, April 8.

The United States Supreme Court decides that certain sections of the income-tax law—namely, those affecting incomes derived from State or municipal bonds and those taxing rents—are null and void; the remaining sections are upheld by a tie vote, one of the Justices being ill. . . . Governor Morrill, of Delaware, dies, and W. T. Watson, a Democrat, succeeds him. . . . Dr. Lansing apologizes for charging President Cleveland with intemperance. . . . The Legislative Committee which investigated the Brooklyn trolley strike makes its report: it blames the local authorities for irresolution and says that no remedies for such troubles can be recommended except better relations between employers and workmen.

Speaker Peel announces his resignation to the British House of Commons. . . . Insurgent outbreaks in Cuba are very numerous.

Tuesday, April 9.

President Cleveland receives appeals to call an extra session of Congress to readjust the income-tax law. . . . Local elections are held in New Jersey; the Republicans make gains in most places. . . . Disastrous floods are reported through New England and the Middle States.

China is reported to have accepted seven of the eight conditions imposed by Japan. . . . General Moncado, a leader of the Cuban insurrection, is dead. . . . Sir Edward Grey states the attitude of the British Government toward the Nicaragua Canal.

Wednesday, April 10.

Reports of wage advances come from Providence, R. I., and Fall River. . . . The price of beef and crude oil rises considerably. . . . The American Line steamer *St. Paul* is launched successfully at Philadelphia. . . . Brooklyn citizens hold a mass meeting to protest against the trolley-car fatalities.

The Japanese are searching English vessels in consequence of finding cartridges on the steamer *Yiksang*. . . . William Court-Gully is elected Speaker of the House of Commons by the Liberals, to succeed Mr. Peel. . . . England is preparing to move against Nicaragua for the indemnity demanded.

Thursday, April 11.

Supplementary instructions are issued for the collection of the income-tax. . . . Secretary Morton orders an investigation of the cause of the high prices of beef. . . . The price of crude oil advances still further. . . . Twenty-five hundred mill operators are locked out at Olneyville, R. I. . . . A Wells-Fargo express wagon is robbed in Colorado. . . . New suits are instituted against the income-tax law.

Oscar Wilde is arraigned in a London police court; at the close of the examination he is remanded without bail. . . . Revolutionists from Costa Rica arrive in Cuba. . . . Hawaiians are surprised by the return of Mr. Thurston.

Friday, April 12.

There is another sharp advance in the price of crude oil; beef is not lowered in price. . . . The report of our Consul-General at Berlin, Mr. De Kay, announces the discovery of a new cure for consumption by Dr. Waldstein.

China is said to have accepted all of the peace conditions. . . . The Cuban insurgent leader, Maceo, is reported to have been surrounded and defeated by Spanish troops.

Saturday, April 13.


The income-tax appellants give notice of a motion for a rehearing and demand that it be read before a full bench. . . . The Wisconsin Legislature defeats a bill for woman suffrage. . . . Several advances of wages are reported from Massachusetts and Maine. . . . There is a further advance in the price of oil.

Japan presents her ultimatum to China and gives her one day in which to accept or reject it. . . . Nicaragua is reported to have made a satisfactory reply to Great Britain's ultimatum. . . . There is great friction between the English Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists.

Sunday, April 14.

President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago Business Men's Committee is published; he declines the invitation to attend the Sound Money Banquet and favors the campaign for financial reform. . . . James W. Scott, the Chicago newspaper publisher and editor of the *Times-Herald*, dies in a New York hotel of apoplexy.

An insurgent band is routed near Palmerito, Cuba, by the troops; two of the rebel leaders are killed. . . . The terms of peace between China and Japan are said to have been finally arranged. . . . Admiral Meade's squadron reaches Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama.



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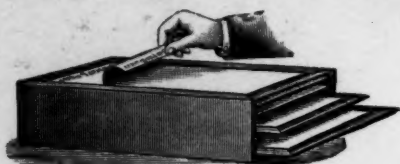
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